The Bombay Gazette.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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As the pre-payment of postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

GUBBAY—October 18th, at Poona, Mozelle, the beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Gubbay, aged 6 months and 19 days, deeply regretted.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

THOMPSON—At No. 9, Middleton Street, on the 11th October, the wife of Rivers Thompson, Esq., B. C. S., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

FIELD—MORGAN—At St. John's Church, Calcutta, on the 11th October, by the Revd. W. C. Bromehead, George Field, Esq., Opium Department, Patna, to Agnes Isabella, second daughter of the late John Morgan, Esq., Patna.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

FERMIER—At Madras, on the 5th October, the wife of Mr. William Fermier, of a son.

GRANT—At Ootacamund, on the 9th October, the wife of Captain Ewen Grant, Bombay Army, of a daughter.

MORGAN—At Madras, on the 10th October, the wife of D. Morgan, Esq., of a son, still-born.

MARRIAGE.

McGHEE—HUNTER—On the 11th October, at St. Mary's Church, Madras, by the Revd. J. Richards, M. A., Lieutenant Robert J. McGhee, Hyderabad Contingent, to Jane Mary, eldest daughter of Alexander Hunter, Esq., M. D., Surgeon Major.

DEATH.

ROBERTS—October 9th and 10th, at Chittoor, Clarence and Sydney, the infant twin sons of C. A. Roberts, Esq., M. C. S., aged 3 days.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

MARRIAGE.

COOKE—SERRELL—At Christ Church, Simla, on the 10th October, Mr. J. E. Cooke, to Emma Sophia, daughter of the late Assistant Surgeon John Halkett Serrell, of the Bengal Army.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routs, occupying from 3 days 6 hour to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13. The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers [illegible] at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which [illegible]yd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The [illegible] are prepared to grant passage [illegible] plying between Alexandria and [illegible]

Rates [illegible] table and steward's fees [illegible] Alexandria [illegible] first-class £15; second-class £10; children under 10 years at half fare, under 2 years free. Reduced fares for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than three members travelling together first-class £12 7/3 per head; second-class £8-5 per head. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., first-class £7, second-class £9 10s.: children over 3, and under 10 years at half fare. For further particulars, apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

TRI-MONTHLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COCHIN.

TRI-MONTHLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN COCHIN AND BOMBAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will until further notice despatch Steamers to and from the Malabar Coast THREE TIMES A MONTH calling at the intermediate Ports. The Steamers are expected to arrive and depart on the following dates:—

MONTHLY DATES AND HOURS OF DEPARTURE.

	Dates.	A.M.	P.M.		Dates.	A.M.	P.M.
Bombay Dep. Apollo Bunder	10 20 30	...	6	Cochin Dep.	8 18 28	...	5
Rutnagherry ...	11 21 1	10	...	Beypore ...	9 19 29	9	...
Vingorla ...	11 21 1	...	8	Calicut ...	9 19 29	...	6
Goa ...	12 22 2	8	...	Tellicherry ...	10 20 30	8	...
Carwar ...	12 22 2	...	4	Cannanore ...	10 20 30	...	6
Comptah ...	13 23 3	...	9	Mangalore ...	11 21 1	...	4
Mangalore ...	13 23 3	...	1	Comptah ...	12 22 2	10	...
Cannanore ...	14 24 4	11	...	Carwar ...	12 22 2	...	6
Tellicherry ...	14 24 4	...	5	Goa ...	13 23 3	12	...
Calicut ...	15 25 5	2	...	Vingorla ...	13 23 3	...	7
Beypore ...	15 25 5	6	...	Rutnagherry ...	14 24 4	10	...
Cochin Arr.	15 25 5	...	8	Apollo Bunder Bombay... Arr.	14 24 4	...	12

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

ONE of the Company's Steamers will be despatched TWICE A WEEK to Surat and from Surat to Bombay as follows:—

DEPARTURE FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT.
EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY, AT 6 P. M.
DEPARTURE FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.
EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY, AT HIGH-WATER.

WEEKLY STEAMER BETWEEN BOMBAY AND BHOWNUGGUR EVERY FRIDAY.

WEEKLY STEAMER BETWEEN BHOWNUGGUR, AND BOMBAY EVERY MONDAY.

THE Company will also despatch a Steamer to and from Bhownuggur ONCE A WEEK, calling at the intermediate Ports. The Steamer is expected to arrive and depart, as follows:—

	Week days.	A.M.	P.M.		Week days.	A.M.	P.M.
Bombay Dep.	Friday.	...	5	Bhownuggur Dep.	Monday.	12	...
Gogo	Saturday.	...	7	Gogo	...	...	3
Bhownuggur Arr.	...	...	10	Bombay Arr.	Tuesday.	...	10

For Passage, rates of Freight, &c., apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.

7, Rampart Row, 11th October 1864.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship GOVERNOR HIGGINSON, 750 tons, 160 H. P., Captain ATKINSON, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Mails, Passengers and Cargo twelve hours after arrival of the English Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship EUPHRATES, 750 Tons, 140 H. P., Captain DAY, will be despatched to the Persian Gulf, on the 10th November, touching at Kurrachee, Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, also Linga if sufficient inducement offer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Touching at Cocanada should sufficient inducement offer.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship BUSHIRE, 900 Tons, 180 H. P., Captain CAMERON, will be despatched on 1st November, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, for Calcutta, touching at Vingorla, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorin, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route via Trieste can have their Pass-Ports visé for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.

A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam-ship MALTA (1,900 Tons and 500 H. P.,) Captain J. G. GRIBBLE, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on SATURDAY, the 29th October, at 10 A. M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Wednesday the 26th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

ROBERT DUNDAS, Acting Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 18th Oct., 1864.

N. B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 1 P. M. on 27th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Blank Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOS. ELLIS, Commander, (recently arrived from England,) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 5 P.M. positively.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

Bombay, 20th October 1864.

FOR SURAT.

THE fast sailing Steamer VICTORIA, G. AHMED, Commander, will sail for the above Port, TO-DAY, THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., positively.

For Freight and Passage apply to the Manager, at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.

FOR LONDON.

To sail early in January 1865.

THE fine Frigate built ship COSPATRICK, 1,119 Tons Register, and A 1 at Lloyds for 13 years, commanded by JAMES ABERDOUR ELMSLIE. This favorite vessel has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.

Plans of the Cabin accommodation, and further particulars, can be obtained of W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 18th October 1864.

FOR LONDON.

To sail about the end of January 1865.

MESSRS. GREEN'S Passenger Ship "AGAMEMNON," 1431 tons register, N. MARDAE, Commander, favourably known on the Calcutta line, has excellent accommodation for families, and carries a Surgeon. For further particulars apply to

Bombay, 17th September 1864. WALLACE & Co.

FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL ABOUT THE END OF FEBRUARY 1865.

MESSRS. GREEN'S Regular Passenger Ship WALMER CASTLE, 1,064 Tons register, M H. BAX, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Families and carries a Surgeon. For further particulars apply to

Bombay, 8th Oct. 1864. WALLACE & Co.

FOR LONDON.

(TO SAIL EARLY IN JANUARY 1865.)

MESSRS. SOMES' favorite Ship STAR OF INDIA, A 1, 14 years, at Lloyds, 1,045 Tons register, CHARLES HOLLOWAY, Commander. This fine Vessel has very superior accommodation for Passengers and carries a Surgeon. For further particulars address

W. NICOL & Co.,

Bombay, 22nd Sept. 1864. Agents ship *Star of India*.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

Under Contract to Government to sail on the 1st November with Troops.

THE splendid new London Clipper-built Ship TIVERTON, JAMES SMITH, Commander, 1,175 Tons, classed A 1, 12 years at Lloyds, and A 1, 20 years at Liverpool. For Freight apply to

COUPLAND & Co.,

Bombay, 5th October 1864. Agents Ship *Tiverton*.

NOTICES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO, per *Janet Mitchell*, from London, are requested to send off Boats at once [illegible] Captain BULMAN will not be re[illegible] con[illegible] dition of any package after it has left [illegible]

Agents for the Owne[illegible]

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine, up to noon on FRIDAY the 21st instant, for the conveyance from Bombay to London, of a party of Her Majesty's 28th Foot of the strength as per margin.

15 Officers.
250 Men.
30 Women.
15 Children.

2nd. The vessel to be ready to sail from Bombay by the middle of November next.

3rd. Tenders should specify the date upon which the Vessel will be ready to receive Troops, also the rates per head in Indian Currency; the ship finding fittings, provisions and water.

4th. The Biscuit must be purchased from the Commissariat Department.

5th. Two-thirds of the passage money will be paid in Bombay and the remaining one-third on the arrival of Troops in England.

6th. All Tenders must be made in a form to be obtained at the Office of the Agent for Transports which will furnish further necessary information for parties tendering. By order of the Superintendent of Marine,

GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Office of the Superintendent of Marine, Bombay, 17th Oct. 1864.

WESTERN INDIA SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—Annual General Meeting held on SATURDAY, 15th instant, at the Office of the Company, 12, Medow Street,

Captain John Dixon, in the Chair.

Present.—Messrs. W. F. Weeche, R. Ahlers, Cowasjee Jehangeer Jussawarra, John Barretto, Munsookbhoy Bhuggoobhoy, Murarbhoy Virbhoocundass, Dadabhoy Jamsetjee, Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy Settna, Eduljee Sorabjee Patell, Cooverjee Cowasjee, Bungwandass Hurryvullubdass, Mooljee Anundjee, and others.

The Chairman after having read the Notice convening the Meeting, called upon the Managers to read the Report of the Directors for the past year, as follows:—

REPORT.

The Report read at the last General Meeting informed you that orders had been transmitted Home for two ships, and your Directors now have the pleasure to state that both ships in the interval have arrived, one here and the other at Point de Galle. The first ship, the *Longwood*, of 1260 Tons Register, arrived at Bombay on the 2nd June, after a rapid passage of 87 days from Liverpool. After discharge of her cargo, she was chartered for the voyage to Calcutta and back. She proceeded to Calcutta on the 12th July and made the passage in nine days. She has left Calcutta again with a full cargo on the 12th September and may now be daily expected at Bombay. After discharge of the Calcutta cargo the ship will load for Liverpool and a portion of her cargo has already been secured at favourable rates.

The second ship, the *Tinnicelly*, of 458 Tons Register, arrived at Galle on the 11th July. After discharge of her Cargo a Charter has been secured for her to load at Java, a Cargo of Produce for the United Kingdom or Continent at the favorable rate of freight of £4-5 and £4-10 per Ton respectively. She left Galle at the commencement of August and arrived at Batavia on the 1st September.

Both ships are first class, they have proved themselves good sailers, and will no doubt also as regards carrying capacity give every satisfaction.

Both ships will probably get Home by February and March, and it is confidently expected that the freights earned will show a handsome profit over the expenditure occurred during the voyage.

With regard to the funds of this Company, your Directors have to state that the cost of these two ships, insurances, Provisions &c. included is about £30,000 or 3 Lacs of Rupees. Against this has been received the first Call of £20,000 or 2 Lacs of Rupees, and the balance will be covered by the second Call when paid. The Call was made on the 8th ultimo but up to this day the payments on account of it do not exceed Rs. 22,000. The Managers are, however, using their best efforts speedily to encash the balance, but should some of the Shareholders obstinately delay the payment there will be no alternative but to forfeit the shares of such Shareholders.

The accounts of the Company will be placed into the hands of the Auditor to be elected at this meeting, and after they have been examined a copy of the Balance Sheet accompanied by a Report of the Proceedings of this meeting, will be addressed to each Shareholder.

After the second Call has been paid the Directors intend calling up further funds for the purpose of ordering more ships, and they trust that the shareholders will promptly respond to the Calls as they may be made. The proceedings of your Company so far have been quite successful, but it must be patent to all that the sooner the number of ships is increased, the better will the Company be in a position regularly to achieve favorable and profitable results.

The Prospects generally for ship-owning continue favorable, and as soon as the war in America has come to an end freights will no doubt experience a sudden and very important increase.

Mr. Wesché proposed and Mr. Barretto seconded—That the Report just read be adopted.

Proposed by Mr. Dadabhoy Jamsetjee seconded by Mr. Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy Settna—That the remuneration of the attending Directors be fixed at 2 goldmohurs for the Chairman and one goldmohur for the other Directors for each meeting.

Proposed by Mr. Eduljee Sorabjee seconded by Mr. Cursetjee Jamasjee—That the two Directors, Captain John Dixon and Cowasjee Jehangeer Jussawarra, Esq., who retire by rotation, be re-elected.

Proposed by Mr. Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy seconded by Mr. Dadabhoy Jamsetjee,—That Mr. R. T. Price, of Messrs. Roper, Price & Co., be elected Auditor, and that his remuneration be Rs. 100, per annum.

Proposed by Mr. Nowrojee Nusserwanjee seconded by Mr. Munsookbhoy Bhuggoobhoy—That the time for payment of the second Call be extended until 15th November next; that interest be charged upon all unpaid Calls at the rate of 9 per cent up to Tuesday, 15th instant, and after that date at the rate of 12 per cent.; and that all shares upon which the Call remains unpaid on the 16th November next be absolutely forfeited.

Proposed by Mr. Cooverjee Cowasjee Jussawarra and seconded by Mr. W. F. Wesché—That thanks be given to the Chairman for his able conduct in the Chair.

By order of the Board,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Managers and Treasurers.

NOTICES.

DEPOSITS received by the Financial Association of India and China (Limited) for

4 months' certain at 5 per cent.
6 „ „ at 7 „
12 „ „ at 8 „

When Money is deposited for a period of twelve months or more, the Interest will be payable at the option of the Depositor half-yearly.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

THE following Passages are required:—

FROM BOMBAY TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

For (3) three time-expired Men of Her Majesty's Military Service.

FROM BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE.

For (7) seven time-expired Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 14th Sept. 1864.

NOTICE.—On and after the 1st November the business of the Agra and United Service Bank (Limited) will be carried on under the title of the Agra and Masterman's Bank (Limited.)

E. A. FLINDERS, Manager,
Agra and U. S. Bank (Limited.)

Bombay, 13th October 1864.

MESSRS. HOWARD, SEVESTRE & Co., PRACTICAL, CONSULTING, and GENERAL ENGINEERING AGENTS.—Estimates given and plans made for Steam Engines, Brick Making, and Agricultural Machinery, Tools and every description of Gearing, Cotton Gins, &c. &c.

Apply either at the Fort Press Company's Works or at the Akbar Press Company's Works, Carnac Bunder.

WESTERN INDIA SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a SECOND CALL of Rs. 500 (Five hundred Rupees) per share is payable at the office of the undersigned, No. 12, Meadow Street, on or before 30th instant, after which date interest will be charged on all unpaid Calls at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Managers and Treasurer.

Bombay, 8th Sept. 1864.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED.)—In pursuance of the Resolution passed at the General Meeting, August 9th, and confirmed at the Special General Meeting on 10th instant, Notice is hereby given, that Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will, until further notice, be charged on all Second Calls remaining unpaid after the 15th instant.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

40, Medows Street, 10th Sept. 1864.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED.) Notice is hereby given, that the third Call of fifty Rupees (Rs. 50) per Share is payable at the Offices of the Bank, on or before the 22nd instant, after which date, and until further notice, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, will be charged on all Calls remaining unpaid.

By order of the Board of Directors
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

No. 40, Meadow Street, 17th Sept. 1864.

MOURNING! MOURNING!! MOURNING!!!—The undersigned have just received a choice selection of Ebonite Goods, direct from Silver and Co., consisting of Bracelets, Necklets, Alberts, Watch Chains, Dressing and Pocket Combs, Drinking Mugs, and Toothpicks. The Ebonite has been found to far surpass the Jet, on account of its elasticity, durability, and lightness, and its not being at all brittle.

HEARSON, COULSON & Co.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—SECOND CALL.—Notice is hereby given, that a Second Call of Fifty Rupees (Rs. 50) per Share is payable at the Offices of the Bank, No. 2, Church Gate Street, on or before the 21st instant, after which date Interest will be charged on all unpaid Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.

For the Board of Directors,
R. AHLERS, Chairman.

Bombay, 1st September 1864.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—SECOND CALL.—From this date and until further notice, Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged upon all unpaid Calls.

All Shares upon which the Second Call may not have been paid by the 21st October, proximo, will become liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Board,
T. R. R. DAVISON, Manager.

[illegible]

[illegible]—Notice is hereby given, that the Travancore Government are prepared to receive Bombay [illegible] in any quantity to the extent of 2,000 Coombs or any other description of good Salt, paying for the same at the rate of Rs. 37 per Coomb. The Salt to be landed at Quilon and Alleppey.

HUGH CRAWFORD,
Commercial Agent to the Travancore Government.

Commercial Office, Alleppey, 13th Sept. 1864.

EAST INDIA BANK.—Notice is hereby given, that a Third Call of Rs. 100 per Share has this day been made, and that the same will be payable at the Offices of the Bank on the 21st October, after which date interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls unpaid.

By order of the Board.
W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 27th September 1864.

PROFESSOR EMILIO USIGLIO, Honorary Member of the Academy of Music and Fine Arts at Florence, Rome, &c. &c. &c., begs to inform the Public that he is prepared to give lessons on the Pianoforte and in Singing. Address, Professor E. USIGLIO, care of Mr. F. BORSINI, 38, Medow Street, Fort.

MISS AMALIA JACKSON, Prima Donna Assoluta of the Italian Opera, wishes to give Lessons in Singing and on the Pianoforte to the Ladies of Bombay.

Miss JACKSON was a pupil at the Conservatoire of Paris, of the great professors Herold, Auber, and Halévy. At her debut in the Imperial Theatre of Rio di Janeiro she was received with enthusiasm, and similar honours have been paid her at La Fenice in Venice and Cario Felice in Genoa.

For information as to terms apply by letter to Miss JACKSON, Adelphi Hotel, Byculla.

NOTICE.—On and after the 1st October next, the Fares for Transit through Egypt will be reduced to the undernoted rates:—

1st Class Passengers.............. £2 10s.
2nd do. do. and Servants .... „ 1 5s.

Children over 10 years of age to be considered as Adults.

Children between 3 and 10, to be charged half the above rates.

Children under 3 years, free.

Under these altered rates Passengers will have to pay for all refreshments supplied during the journey through Egypt; and the amount of Baggage allowed to them, free of charge, will be—

1st Class Passengers .... 80 lbs.*
2nd do. do. .... 50 „

Children paying half fare to be allowed half the above weights.

Extra Baggage will be charged for at the rate of 18s. 6d. per cwt., and all charges on this account will be collected, as hitherto, on board the Steamers.

The allowance of Baggage on board the Steamers will be 3 cwt., as heretofore.

The above arrangements will first take effect with Passengers leaving Bombay by the Steamer of 29th September.

ROBERT DUNDAS,
Acting Superintendent P. and O. S. N. Company.

NOTICE.—Tenders will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine from persons willing to supply Ship Tonnage for the conveyance from Mangalore to Calcutta, of about thirty tons of Amandavie Coir, be the same more or less.

2nd.—The Tenders must specify the rate per ton of (4) four Candies or two thousand two hundred and forty (2240) Pounds, and the time when the Vessel will be at Mangalore to receive the Coir.

3rd.—The Coir will be placed on board in bundles which must be preserved entire, and be delivered at Calcutta in like good order according to weight.

4th.—The Master of the Vessel, or authorized Agent for the Owner at Mangalore, will be required to see the Coir weighed and the bundles counted, and to sign the Bills of lading, or such other document connected with the lading of the article as the principal Collector of Mangalore may require of him.

5th.—The freight will be paid in Calcutta on the completion of the delivery of the Coir in conformity with the terms of the Bill of Lading.

6th.—The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order,
GEO. INGLE.
Secretary to the Superintendent of Marine

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 9th August.

THE VETERINARY AND LIVERY STABLE COMPANY (LIMITED.)—It is proposed to form a Company to be called "The Veterinary and Livery Stable Company (Limited)." Capital Six Lacs of Rupees in 2,400 shares of 250 Rupees each.

The object of the Company is chiefly to provide an establishment in Bombay where Horses can receive skilful Veterinary treatment, be shod, examined, kept at livery, broken in for saddle and harness, where Carriages and Horses can be hired and where both can be bought and sold on Commission, or by Auction.

Mr. Hallen, the Principal Veterinary Surgeon in the Bombay Presidency, has consented to undertake charge of the establishment, and will be assisted by another experienced Veterinary Surgeon. The want of such an establishment is universally admitted. The promoter therefore believe, that the formation of the Company will be a public benefit, and at the same time that Capital invested in it will yield a reasonable return to the shareholders. Arrangements are in progress for obtaining suitable and convenient premises, and it is expected that everything will be ready to commence business on the 1st prox. Applications for shares to be addressed to J. H. B. HALLEN, Esq., care of Messrs. REMINGTON and Co., Bombay, until the 20th instant.

Promoters.

Hon'ble M. H. Scott (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.)
„ R. J. Jeejeebhoy.
Mr. Spencer Compton.
„ J. A. Forbes (Messrs. Forbes & Co.)
„ G. M. Stewart (Messrs. Remington & Co.)
„ R. McIlwraith (Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.)
„ S. L. Acland (Messrs. Acland and Prentis.)
„ R. L. Tracey (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.)
„ J. F. Leith (Messrs. Forbes & Co.)
„ W. Cooper (Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
„ J. W. Wright (Messrs. J. W. Wright & Co.)
„ H. Cleveland (Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland & Pelly.)

Bombay, 6th October, 1864.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL SIX LACS OF RUPEES WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

THE Company is prepared to enter into Contracts for Buildings, extensive Earthworks, and Reclamations, or any other work connected with the profession of Engineers or Contractors either for Government, Public Companies, or individuals.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates drawn out if required.

By Order,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

A GENTLEMAN and LADY living in Middle Colaba, are desirous of having a Lady and Gentleman or two Gentlemen to join them in their Bungalow. For further particulars apply to "C.," *Bombay Gazette*.

TIFFINS!! TIFFINS!! TIFFINS!!!—The best Tiffin in Bombay to be had at half-past one o'clock daily, at the Cambridge Hotel.

E. LARTER, Proprietor.

Also, a first-class Billiard Table.

THE EAST INDIA FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL, £1,000,000 IN 20,000 SHARES.—Messrs. LECKIE & Co. having been appointed Agents in Bombay for the abovenamed Company which has been established in England, hereby give notice, that they are prepared at once to transact the following business:—

To receive money on loan or deposit, to advance money on the security of Land or Houses, &c., already built or in course of erection, for the improvement, or cultivation of Land, to Contractors for public and private Works; and on Shares, Stocks, and Securities.

Further particulars may be obtained from the above named firm.

25th June 1864.

NOTICE.—MR. HANS PETER HANSSEN is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.

Hong Kong, 1st July 1864. DENT & Co.

ISSUE OF DEBENTURES

SECURED BY THE ASSETS OF THE

LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA.

Bonds will be issued at
£95, for every £100,
in sums of £20, £100, £500, and £1,000.
bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Applications for Allotment, or for further information, to be addressed to REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

MR. A. O'MEARA, Dentist to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, having received repeated applications to visit Bombay, has the pleasure to inform the Residents, that he may be expected in that Presidency in the beginning of December. As Mr. O'Meara is bound to return to Simla in April, his stay in Bombay will not extend over three months.

Simla, 8th September 1864.

THE PRINCE OF WALES SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

ધી પરીનસ આફ વેલસ શીપીંગ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

धि प्रिन्स आफ वेल्स शिपींग कंपनी (लिमीटेड).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Third Call of Rupees 1,000 per Share will be payable at the Office of the undersigned between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., on or before the 21st November 1864, and that Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls unpaid by that date, and that the Shares will be liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 7th October 1864.

HOME EDUCATION FOR BOYS, AT ERSKINE MANSE, GLASGOW.—The Rev. Mr. MACKIE continues to receive a limited number of Gentlemen's Sons to be educated and prepared for College, Business, Civil or Military Service by a Resident Tutor and Visiting Masters. Peculiar advantages are afforded to Orphans or Boys whose Parents are abroad. Reference kindly permitted to Major Hume Henderson, Tanna.

ERSKINE MANSE, Glasgow, Scotland.

MR. CAGLI begs to inform the Public that he has been obliged to postpone opening the Grant Road Theatre till TUESDAY, 1st November NIGHT.

ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

SIGNOR CAGLI.

First Performance will take place on TUESDAY, 1st November, at the GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

OPERA "TROVATORE"—VERDI.

Artistes.

Miss Amalia Jackson.	Signor Francesco Fiorani.
Signor Enrico Giusti.	Miss Cleopatra Rancati.
Madame A. Mazucco Corti.	Signor A. Sironi.
Signor Ettore Corti.	

Chorus 8 persons.

Orchestra under the direction of Monsieur E. Usillo.

Doors open at 8: Overture commences at half past 8: Curtain rises at a quarter to 9.

Holders of Season Tickets will only be admitted TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

N. B.—The Performances to the Public will be advertised in a day or two.

WIGGINS TEAPE & Co., 10 ALDGATE, LONDON, WHOLESALE & EXPORT STATIONERS.—Newspaper proprietors supplied with blanks, and every description of Paper and Stationery supplied on the best terms.

Special paper suited for foreign markets. Samples sent on application.

MOFUSSIL COTTON PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

મોફસલ કોટન પરેશ કમપની (લીમીટેડ.)

मोफ़सील काटन परेस कमपनी (लीमीटेड.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a General Meeting of the Shareholders in the Mofussil Cotton Press Company (Limited) will be held on MONDAY, the 19th day of December next, at 3 o'clock P.M., at the Office of Messrs W. NICOL & Co., when the Account prepared by the undersigned as Liquidators will be submitted to the Meeting, and it will be proposed to pass a Resolution that, in the opinion of the Meeting the affairs of the Company have been fairly wound up.

ROBERT McILWRAITH,
HAMILTON MAXWELL,
JOHN LONGLEY,
} Liquidators.

Bombay, 17th October 1864.

COTTON GINNING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

કાટન ગેનગીન કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

काटन गेनगीन कमपनी (लीमीटेड.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a General Meeting of the Shareholders in the Cotton Ginning Company (Limited) will be held on MONDAY, the 19th day of December next, at 2-30 o'clock P.M., at the Office of Messrs W. NICOL & Co., when the Account prepared by the undersigned, as Liquidators, will be submitted to the Meeting, and it will be proposed to pass a Resolution that, in the opinion of the Meeting the affairs of the Company have been fairly wound up.

ROBERT McILWRAITH,
HAMILTON MAXWELL,
JOHN LONGLEY,
} Liquidators.

Bombay, 17th October 1864.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF OPIUM.—Shippers by this Company's Steamers are hereby warned that no Opium can be received on board bearing more than one mark, and that this mark must be legible and distinct, and must correspond with the one on the Shipping Order.

Much confusion has lately been caused by a practice, which has become common, of re-marking Chests which already bear other unobliterated marks and numbers, and in some instances Chests have been sent for shipment without any legible mark or number on them at all.

The ordinary precautions for identifying cargo are easily observed, and it is hoped that shippers will in future be careful to make use of them, otherwise, as before stated, their cargo cannot be received.

ROBERT DUNDAS.
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 6th September 1864.

FOR SALE.—PATENT ASPHALTE ROOFING FELT, particularly adapted for lining under Iron and Tile Roofs, as also between Walls to deaden sound, and neutralize the effects of heat for which it is much used in China. Apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

NOTICE.—I have this day transferred the Agency of the Oriental Inland Steam Company (Limited) to Mr. JOHN BESEMERES, Junior.

ALEX. DUNN, Superintendent.
Oriental Inland Steam Company (Limited.)

McLeod Road, Kurrachee, 10th October 1864.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers, &c. Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

TO BE SOLD.—Pursuant to an Order of the High Court of Chancery, made in a Cause of FORBES *vs.* STEVEN, with the approbation of the Vice-Chancellor SIR WILLIAM PAGE WOOD, in one Lot, by MR. ARDASEER JEE (or in case of his death or absence by JOHN CAMILLE MENESSE,) the person appointed by the said Judge at Bombay in the East Indies, on THURSDAY, the 20th day of October 1864, at 12 o'clock at noon precisely, an Estate (treated and considered to be freehold Estate), situate at Bombay, within the Fort Walls and opposite to Bombay Green, now in the occupation of Messrs. FORBES & Co. of Bombay, Merchants.

Particulars whereof may be had gratis in London of Messrs. BOYS and TWEEDIES, Solicitors, 6, Ely Place, Holborn, E.C., Mr. E. J. JENNINGS, Solicitor, No. 1, Witre Court Buildings, Temple, E.C., and Messrs. LAWFORD and WATERHOUSE Solicitors, Drapers Hall, 28, Austin Friars, E.C., and at Bombay of Messrs. BICKERSTETH, CURTLAND and PEILE, Solicitors, and of the Auctioneer.—Dated this 8th day of August 1864.

The above sale will be held in the house of Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Framjee, in Bombay Green, adjoining the Office of Messrs. FORBES & Co.

EDWARD WEATHERALL, Chief Clerk.

BOYS AND TWEEDIES, 6, Ely Place, London, E.C., Plaintiff's Solicitors.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED.)

Subscribed Capital, Rs. 1,20,00,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Andrew Grant, Esq., *Chairman.*	
A. F. Wallace, Esq.	J. A. Forbes, Esq.
John L. Scott, Esq.	Cowasjee Jehangier, Esq.
S. L. Acland, Esq.	E. D. Sassoon, Esq.

A. MACKINTOSH, Esq.—*Manager.*
Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

THE Association will make advances repayable with Interest at fixed terms or by instalments upon the security—

1st. Of Landed Estate, first Class House property, and real property of all descriptions and tenures;

2nd. Of Rates, Dues, Assessments, &c., imposed under sufficient legal authority;

3rd. Of Government Stocks, Railway Debentures, Shares of Public Companies, &c.

The Association effects the purchase and sale of Stocks and Shares on Commission on behalf of residents in Bombay, up country, or in England, and undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper, Scrip, and Share Certificates, &c., drawing the Pay, Interest or Dividends accruing thereon.

Deposits received for fixed periods. Present rates—

For 4 months............ 5 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ .... 7 „ „
„ 12 „ .... 8 „ „

And for other and longer periods as may be agreed on.

Bank and other first-class Paper discounted and advances made on Shares. The present rates are:—

For 1 month .... 6 per cent.
„ 2 months......................... 8 „

And for other periods as may be agreed on.

Office hours..............10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ....10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

All communications to be addressed to the Secretary.

By order,
JOHN SMITH, Secretary.

Bombay, 19th August 1864.

NOTICES.

WANTED, a competent European BOOK-KEEPER. Address "H.," at this office.

NOTICE.—THE BOMBAY AND COAST COFFEE PLANTATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)—The period for payment of the first Call on Shares in the above Company is extended to the 24th instant.

By order of the Directors,
JOHN C. TEASDALE,
Acting Manager Bombay Joint Stock Corporation (Limited.)

A GENTLEMAN, about to open a House in Bombay as Merchant, with good connections in England, desires the services of a BROKER. Address "Confidential," care of Manager of this journal.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

NOTICE.—Consequent on the increase of Wages and Fuel, the rate for ICE is raised from NINE PIES to ONE ANNA per pound.

T. J. STOCKBRIDGE,
Manager, Patent Ice Company.

Girgaum, 1st October 1864.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against, or being indebted to the Estate of the late Lieutenant E. C. W. COTGRAVE, Cadre 3rd European Regiment, and Assistant Executive Engineer, Tanna, are requested to communicate the same within a month from this date to

GEO. CAMPBELL, Major,
President Committee of Adjustment.

Tanna, 17th October 1864.

LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK AND GENERAL FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE AGENCY CORPORATION (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given, that the time limited for paying the amount of deposit and signing the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the above Company, is further extended to the 20th October, instant.

ALEXANDER McEWEN,
Chairman of the Committee of Directors in Bombay.

Apollo Street, No. 6, 15th October 1864.

NOTICE.—A Second Call Receipt, No. 1,458, dated 12th October, for Rs. (500) five hundred for (5) five Shares Allotment, No. 1,704, of the Joint Stock Bank Corporation (Limited), in the name of Merwanjee Dadabhoy Pestonjee Wadia, and also a Second Call Receipt, No. 1,459, dated 12th October for Rs. (1,000) one thousand [illegible] Heerajee Cooper, have been lost on the 14th instant between the roads of Joint Stock Bank and the Mercantile Bank; the undersigned therefore requests the mercantile community that whoever negotiates on account of the above two Receipts, will do so at his own risk and peril, as due notice has been given to the Bank and the receipts have been cancelled. SORABJEE FRAMJEE KARAKA.

17th October 1864.

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL,—drs. 5,000,000, in 20,000 Shares of drs. 250 each.—To be Incorporated by Charter.

Provisional Committee.

Hon. F. Chomley, Esq., (Messrs. Dent & Co.)
A. F. Heard, Esq., (Messrs. Aug. Heard & Co.)
Thomas Sutherland, Esq. (Supt. P. & O. S. N. Co's).
G. F. Maclean, Esq., (Messrs. Lyall, Still & Co.
Douglas Lapraik, Esq.
W. Nissen, Esq., (Messrs. Siemssen & Co.)
H. B. Lemann, Esq., (Messrs. Gilman & Co.)
W. Schmidt, Esq., (Messrs. Fletcher & Co.)
Arthur Sassoon, Esq., (Messrs. D. Sassoon Sons & Co.)
Robert Brand, Esq., (Messrs. Smith, Kennedy & Co.)
Pallonjee Framjee, Esq., (Messrs. P. & A. C. Camajee & Co.)
Wm. Adamson, Esq., (Manager, Borneo Company, Limited.)
Geo. J. Helland, Esq., (Messrs. John Burd & Co.)
Rustomjee Dhunjeeshaw, Esq., (Messrs. P. F. Cama & Co.)
Counsel.—E. H. POLLARD, Esq.

The Scheme of a Local Bank for this Colony, with Branches at the most important places, in China, has been in contemplation for a very long period.

The local and foreign trade in Hongkong and at the open ports in China and Japan has increased so rapidly within the last few years that additional Banking facilities are felt to be required.

The Banks now in China being only branches of Corporations, whose headquarters are in England or India, and which were formed chiefly with the view of carrying on exchange operations between those countries and China, are scarcely in a position to deal satisfactorily with the local trade which has become so much more extensive and varied than in former years.

This deficiency the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Company will supply, and will in fact assume the same position with relation to this Colony as the Presidency Banks in India, or the Banks of Australia in their respective localities.

The Establishment of a Mint in Hongkong, providing an adequate supply of proper currency will render a local Banking medium essential to carry out its operations, and the almost certain disappearance of the existing Comprador system (so far as money is concerned) will also ensure Banks becoming in course of time the exclusive medium for the transactions of the monetary operations connected with trade.

For the anticipated success of this enterprise there are therefore ample grounds; and the great prosperity which has attended the working of other local associations in China clearly shows that the largest profits are obtained by these Public Companies, which possess an interested local body of Proprietors, or Shareholders, whose support naturally forms a chief element of remunerative success.

The Bank will commence operations simultaneously in Hongkong and Shanghai, and as the importance of its business at the latter place must be very great, it is intended to establish a local Board of Directors there for more effectually meeting the work. As circumstances render it advisable the Bank will establish Branches at other places.

In the distribution of Shares Hongkong and Shanghai will equally participate. Shares will also be reserved for the other ports in China and Japan and for persons residing elsewhere who are directly interested in the China Trade.

Applications for Shares must be addressed, until further notice, to the Provisional Committee, care of

Hongkong, 29th July 1864. Messrs. DENT & Co.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given that the final date for receiving applications for Shares will be the 31st October next. It is also notified, that the Form of Application for Shares must be as follows:—

To the Provisional Committee of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Company (Limited).

GENTLEMEN,—I request that you will be pleased to allot me .... Shares of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars each in the above named Bank, and I agree to accept such shares or any less number which may be allotted to me, and to pay a call of Twenty Five Dollars per Share on allotment and a further call of One Hundred Dollars per Share, three months subsequent to the date of such First Call. I also undertake to confirm the Acts of the Provisional Committee pending the appointment of a permanent Court of Directors, and to subscribe to the Deed of Settlement, when called on to do so.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

.... Name.
.... Address.

After this date applications for Shares will not be registered, if sent otherwise than in the above form. Applications to be addressed to the care of Messrs. Dent & Co. or the undersigned.

By order of the Provisional Committee,
E. H. POLLARD, Counsel for the Bank.

Hongkong, 19th August 1864.

DWYER & Co., Forbes Street, have now to hand a large lot of miscellaneous articles:—

Chubb's Locks, Till Spring ditto, Box Spring ditto, Pad of all sizes, Cupboard, Paper, Deed and Cash Boxes, Letter Locks, Portmanteaus and Coat Cases of solid Leather, Basel and Black ditto, Champt Wellington, Self-binding Music and Illustrated News Portfolio, Despatch Boxes, University Desk, combined Purse and Housewife Spring Wallets, Japaned Oak Ink Stands, with Paper Rack, Pen and 1 Ounce Boxes, Steel Quoits, Lamp cotton of sorts, Lund's Corkscrews, Settzogenes, Glazier's Diamonds, Revolving Ovens, Cutlery, Galvanic Machines, Filters, Copying Presses, Nye's Coffee Mills, Mincing Sausage Machines, Apple Parers, Revolvers, Saloon Pistols, Ammunition, Shot Belt and Pouches, Powder Flask, Stationery, Jelly Moulds.

SOAPS.—White and Brown Windsor, Honey, Skin, Almond, Palm, Sunflower, Rose, finest pale yellow in Bars, Glycerine.

SCENTS.—Presse and Lubins' Toilet requisites, Games, Fishing Rods and Tackle, Meerschaum and Clay Pipes, Bowls, Stems, Stationery, Cut Tobacco Sorts, Stick ditto, Beards, Wigs, best Trichinopoly Cheroots of sizes, Manilla No. 2, Camphor Chests of Drawers, Trunks of sizes, best Tea, &c. For particulars and prices see Catalogue to be had on application.

NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Verbal Tenders will be received at this Office, precisely at 2 o'clock P. M., on SATURDAY next, the 22nd instant, for the supply of 500 Waterproof Capes, as per pattern, which can be seen in this Office between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M., where all information relative to the period within which the supply is to be made, and the amount of deposit will be furnished.

G. A. LECKIE, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Army Clothing Agent.

Army Clothing Office, Bombay, 18th October 1864.

JUST RECEIVED PER MAIL STEAMER a fresh supply of TURKISH FIGS, of the best flavour and of the largest size; fruits of this year.

TURKISH SWEETMEAT, with Almonds of the best quality called Rahat Goucoum. ROSSELET & Co.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED).—The time for payment of the Deposit of Rs. 100 and premium of Rs. 20 per Share, on the new Shares of the Association has been extended to 22nd instant, after which date, interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, from 14th instant, will be charged on all unpaid Calls.

By order of the Board,
JOHN SMITH, Secretary.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given, that a Call of Rs. 250 on new issue of quarter Shares, is payable at the Office of the Secretaries, Bruce Lane, No. 1, on or before the 15th November, after which date, interest will be charged on all unpaid Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.

It is requested that the Shareholders should produce their Share Certificates, when applying for the new quarter Share. By order of the Board of Directors,

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 17th October. Secretaries and Treasurers.

TO CAPTAINS OF VESSELS AND THE PUBLIC.—For Ship Biscuits, Flour, Bread, Grinding of Corn, &c. apply at the Steam Bakery, Grant Road, near the Theatre.

THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY, CALCUTTA, (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—Scrip Certificates are ready for delivery on presentation of Banker's Receipt for First Call. C. J. ROBINSON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers, Madras Board.

Madras, 29th September 1864.

THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY, MADRAS, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE.—Share Certificates are now ready for issue, and will be delivered to Shareholders on presentation of Scrip Certificates and Banker's Receipt for Second Call.

C. J. ROBINSON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Madras, 29th September 1864.

W. WANKLYN'S NEW PATENT HAND AND POWER MACARTHY GIN, WITH FLUTED IRON ROLLER.—The Patentee, in introducing this Gin to Public attention, begs to state that it is believed that the substitution of his *Patent Iron Roller, with Grooves or Flutes cut in the Metal, will obviate the universal complaints which are made against the ordinary Rollers covered with Leather.* The fine Spiral Grooves which are cut in the Metal itself, are of the most durable character, and being placed much closer together than they can be in Leather, enables the Gin to clean a much greater weight of Cotton, and in this respect will probably equal the Saw Gin, without injuring the Fibres. It strips the Seeds completely without crushing them, or damaging the Cotton in any way, nor will the Iron Roller yield to climatic influences as the Leather Rollers appear to do.

The Patentee is now prepared to grant Licenses for the use of his improvements, and as his Patent Iron Rollers can be made of any dimensions, those parties in Foreign Countries who have Macarthy Gins with faulty Rollers, can have them exchanged for the New Patent Iron Grooved Rollers, and are requested to make a direct application to the Patentee.

W. WANKLYN, Bury, Lancashire.

The price of the New Patent Gin, with Grooved Iron Roller, 11-inch wide, with Gearing to be worked by hand or power, by which latter means it will clean, 30lbs Seed Cotton per hour, which will yield 6 to 10lbs clean Fibre, according to quality .... £5 6 0 in Bury.

Do. do., 24-inch wide which will do work in proportion 10 0 0

Gins may be seen working at the premises of the Fort Press Company.

Further particulars may be obtained of, and orders transmitted through, EWART, LATHAM & Co.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE [illegible]

—Amidst all the various schemes already discussed, and now starting in Bombay for developing the expanding resources of this Presidency (and we believe there is not one too many), it is strange and perfectly unaccountable that the erection of a Royal Exchange Buildings capable of adequately meeting our vast Commercial Exchanges, and where all the Daily Sales of Stock, Merchandise, and Transfer of Shares could be carried on with facility, rapidity, and business-like precision, has never been undertaken by our keen-sighted Promoters.

To meet this great and now unavoidable want "The Royal Exchange Buildings (Limited)" has been started, and the Promoters feel assured, that in projecting an Institution powerful for so much future benefit to all, whether Bankers, Financiers, Merchants, or Brokers, they shall bring with them the unanimous support of the entire Commercial Community of Bombay.

It is proposed to purchase a suitable site from Government for building purposes, and erecting a Royal Exchange, combining all the facilities for interchange of business together with beauty of Architecture; in every respect an edifice that Bombay shall feel justly proud of hereafter.

The Building to comprise:—

1st.—A hall of sufficient dimensions for Stock and Share Exchanges.

2nd.—A hall of sufficient dimensions for Produce Exchanges, Import and Export.

3rd.—Suitable Apartments for the Chamber of Commerce.

4th.—Suitable Apartments for Bankers and Financiers.

5th.—Brokers' Chambers.

6th.—General Committee Meeting, and Reading Rooms.

7th.—Printing Press Rooms, where Bulletins of all Market and Share quotations will be issued, to meet the various changes of the day, and for issue of Telegrams, &c. &c.

THE PROPOSED CAPITAL TO BE
TWENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES,
(WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)
In 12,500 Shares of 200 Rupees per Share.

"The Royal Exchange Buildings (Limited)" is being promoted under the auspices of the Delhi Bank Corporation (Limited), No 26, Apollo Street, to whom all applications for Shares, &c., are to be addressed.

FOR SALE.—Little's London Club SHERRY, Rs. 24 per dozen.

LAWRENCE & Co.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in
2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 „ 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 „ 23.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

ON SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—The following Wines just received from Messrs. F. Giesler & Co., London:

Champagne, Quarts, in cases containing				1 dozen	each.
Moselle,	„	„	„	1 „	„
Do. Pints	„	„	„	2 „	„
Hockheimer, Quarts,	„	„	„	1 „	„
Marcobrunner, „	„	„	„	1 „	„
Sherry (Yellow Seal,)	„	„	„	2 „	„
Do. (Black Seal,)	„	„	„	2 „	„
Brandy,	„	„	„	1 „	„

Also, some superior Sherries and Brandy from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell, and a few Cases of Claret, St. Julien, and La Rose. W. NICOL & Co.

14th July 1864.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co., (late CUTLER & Co.) continue to have a most satisfactory arrangement with Messrs. EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS, exclusively to receive and dispose of their Wines and Brandy in Bombay, and respectfully solicit that their Western India constituents will kindly apply to them for their supplies.

From the Madras Presidency, direct orders to Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co., will meet with prompt attention.

London Vaults.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s
(LATE CUTLER & Co.)
LIST OF WINES, SPIRITS, AND CORDIALS.

Address:—TOWER BONDED VAULTS, 44, MARK LANE, LONDON.

		Rs. per doz. Qrts.	Pts.
Claret	No. 1 ....Black Capsule	35	18
	No. 2 ....Blue „	30	16
	No. 3 ....Yellow „	26	14
	No. 4 ....Green „	22	12
	Medoc ....Red „	18	10
Champagne	Brand, Cutler & Co.	38	20
	Brand, C. & Co.	32	0
Moselle	Sparkling Nonpareil	38	20
	Sparkling 1st Quality	32	18
Hock	Sparkling Nonpareil	38	20
	Sparkling 1st Quality	32	18
Port	Black Seal	28	15
	Red Seal	24	13
Sherry	Amontillado........Black Seal	33	0
	Bale Amoroso........ „	30	0
	Light Golden ......Green „	28	0
	„ „ ....Blue „	28	0
	Pale..................Brown „	26	0
	„ ....Yellow „	22	0
	„ ....White „	19	0
Ginger......Wine		18	0
Cognac, Old and Pale	(Black Capsule)	33	0
„ „	(Yellow „)	28	0
Gin Old Tom		20	0
Whiskey, Sauced Malt		22	0
Rum, Old Jamaica		20	0
Curacoa	Brown............ in Glass Bottles	42	22
	White............ „ Bottles	42	1
Maraschino, Di Zara		40	21
Cherry Brandy		30	15

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—A small consignment of superior "Golden" Dinner Sherry, just received *ex-Claremorden*, at Rs. 24 per dozen.

Bombay, 20th July 1864. LEGGATT & Co.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Sons Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account:—

No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts Rs. 21 0 per dozen.
„ „ Ditto in Pints............ 11 8 „ „
„ 3, a full flavored Do., in Quarts ...... 16 8 „ „
„ „ Ditto in Pints .... 9 „ „
„ 4, a light Breakfast Do. in Quarts ... 12 8 „ „

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

FOR SALE, (apply to MERWANJEE MANECKJEE, Godown keeper at the Office of the undersigned.

	per dozen.
BURGUNDY —Light Beaujolais, red Capsules at Rs.	„ 15
Do. white do.	„ 13
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart's, red Seal, in quarts	„ 38
Green Seal, quarts	„ 42
CLARET—Chateau Leoville, fine	„ 32
Chateau Beychevelle	„ 17
St. Estéphe, a light breakfast wine	„ 12
MOSELLE—Sparkling, quarts	„ 30
PORT—Carbonell's old fruity } SHERRY—Do. pale old dry. }	„ 32
Good pale tiffin (Connoisseurs')	„ 22
Dry pale dinner (do.)	„ 28
CANDLES, a few boxes (25 lb. each) fine Sperm, p. box	„ 12

CARBINES and RIFLES } Westley Richards' Breechloaders, (as also Caps and Cartridges.)
SAFES—Milners' and Price's patent fireproof
IRON CHAIRS—Brown Brothers' celebrated folding
} At various prices.

Orders from the Mofussil must be accompanied by remittance. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bruce Lane, 22nd Feb. 1864.

ON SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF MESSRS. GREY & Co:—

First quality Moet's Champagne	Rs.	40
Pale Dry Amontillado Sherry	„	30
Leith Ginger Wine	„	10
Rhenish Wines: Prince Metternich	„	35
Johannisberg	„	34
Steinberg Cabinet	„	30
Flower of Moselle	„	27
Marcobrunn	„	24
Ru des Hamberg	„	22
Geisenheim	„	20
Burgundy	„	20
Morice Cox & Co.'s Pale Ale	„	5½

16th August 1864.

CHAMPAGNE.

			Rs.
Fleur de Sillery	E. Irroy & Co.	Qrts	36
Do.	Do.	Pts.	19
Sillery Mousseux	Ad. Collin	Qrts	32
Do. Do.	Do.	Pts.	17
Bouzy Do.	Do.	Qrts	34
Do. Do.	Do.	Pts.	18
Champagne extra good qty.	B. & E. Perrier	Qrts	34
Clicquot	Leop. Meyer Bass	Qrts	36
Fleur de Sillery	B. Perrier Fils & Co.	Qrts	32
Sillery, superior	Do.	Qrts	32

MOSELLE AND RHENISH WINES.

Sparkling Hock	Iodocius Freres	Qrts	30
Do. Do.	Do.	Pts.	16
Do. Moselle	Do.	Qrts	30
Do. Do.	Do.	Pts.	16
Do. Do. best qlty.	A. Dremel & Co.	Qrts	26
Do. Do. sup. qlty.	Do.	Qrts	22
Do. Hock best qlty.	Do.	Qrts	26
Do. Do. sup. qlty.	Do.	Qrts	22
Scharzberg Still Moselle	Do.	Qrts	20
Rudesheimer Still Hock	Do.	Qrts	20
Still Burgundy Volnay	Do.	Qrts	20
Hocheimer 1857	Do.	Qrts	26
Volnay Burgundy	Do.	Qrts	20

CLARET.

Chateau Milon	By Hernozart	Qrts	16
St. Julien 1856	Montheuil Franc fils ainé	Qrts	35
Do. 1858	Do.	Qrts	30
Chateau Margaux 1858	Do.	Qrts	50
Fine Claret 1858	A. Meller & Co.	Qrts	16
Vermouth	Noilly Prat & Co.	Qrts	12
Beer German		Qrts	5

VOLKART BROTHERS.

FOR SALE.—A quantity of the finest Green Ginger Wine. Apply to S. BURSTALL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, good old Golden SHERRY at Rs. 16 per Dozen, [illegible] MOSELLE and HOCK at Rs. 25

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Bass's East India PALE ALE, in excellent condition, just received ex *Cyclops*, and bottled by M. B. Foster & Sons—shipped solely by Thomas Oakes & Co., London, in bottles at Rs. 5½ and Pints at Rs. 4 per dozen.

LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 2nd September 1864.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of Messrs. J. A. BROWN & Co., the following Wines:—

Finest Sparkling Pale Dry Champagne,

Mumm's, qts.		Rs.	36	per doz.
Do. do.	Pints, per case of 2 doz.	„	40	„
Do. do.	Nonpariel's Moselle, qts.	„	40	„
Do. do.	Hock's qts.	„	40	„
Sherry Wines, Blue Seal, qts.		„	22	„
Claret Margaux Medoc, qts.		„	18	„

J. A. BROWN & Co.

1 Military Square, 27th September 1864.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of Messrs. J. A. BROWN & Co.:—

Pale Ale, Royal Leamington Brewery, qts. Rs. 5 per doz.
Stout do. do. „ „ 5 „
Porter, Trueman, Hanbury and Brixton „ „ 4½ „

Also, a small consignment of Tracing Cloths, from 18 inches to 45 inches wide, and 24 yards long, of best quality. J. A. BROWN & Co.

1, Military Square, 23rd September 1864.

SUPERIOR WINES AT PRESENT ON HAND.

Sherry, Amber Dinner	at Rs.	28	per dozen.
Do. Excellent Golden	„	30	„
Moselle, Sparkling	„	36	„
Red Hermitage Burgundy	„	25	„
Claret, Good Dinner Wine	„	24	„
Do. do. St. Estéphe (Bombay bottled)	„	18	„

ALSO

Guns and Rifles, Saloon Rifles and Pistols, Revolvers in Cases complete, at various prices.

PAGLIANO & Co.

BASS & Co's BEER IN WOOD OF LAST OCTOBER BREW: now ready for delivery. Apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

Bombay, 23rd July 1864.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Beckhand and Johne's superior WINES imported from Creuznach, Rhenish, Presid, viz:—

		per dozen.
Champagne, Beckhand and Fils, blue label	Rs.	35
Sparkling, Hock Do. do.	„	40
Do. Moselle Do. do.	„	40
Marcobrunner (Still Hock)	„	35
Sterling Cabinet (Still Hock very superior)	„	60

Apply to FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

Bombay, 1st October 1864.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork. FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

CLARETS, BRANDIES, MOSELLES &c.—The undersigned have on hand the subjoined assortment of pure Wines and Spirits, bottled expressly for this climate, and shipped direct from the growers:

	per doz.
LEOVILLE AND ST. JULIEN, quarts	Rs. 17 and 19
Do. Superior do.	„ 24 and 26
SAUTERNES	from „ 20 to 25
Do. CHATEAU YQUEM, very fine	Rs. 35
CHATEAU LAROSE AND MARGAUX	„ 30
Do. LAFITE, very fine	„ 35
CHAMPAGNES.—Dry Sillery (a splendid Wine)	„ 40
Do. Moet and Chandon, 1st quality	„ 40
Do. Leinerciers, qts and pints	„ 25 and 28
SPARKLING MOSELLES & HOCKS.—Mumm's 1st quality	„ 30
Ditto Gerothwohls, 1st quality	„ 25
COGNACS.—J. and F. Martell's	„ 28
Ditto Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s 1858	„ 24
Ditto Fine Old Champagne	„ 36
OLD TOM, Booth's	„ 15
SHERRY.—Martinez, Gassiot's	„ 24
INDIA PALE ALE.—Youngers'	Rs. 5 and Rs. 3½

BLACKWELL & Co.

2, Dean Lane, Bombay, 4th October 1864.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz.	
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum. Rs.	80	0
Do. „ Do.	40	0
Do. „ a Crown	30	0
Do. Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21	0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40	0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown	30	0
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown Pints	16	0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23	0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29	0
Do. Golden, Do.	29	0
Do. Green Seal	29	0
Do. Vino Fino	29	0
Do. Red Seal	33	0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33	0
Claret Light Capsule	15	0
Do. Yellow Seal	23	0
Do. Red Do. Pints	17	0
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32	0
Port, Black Seal	36	0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34	0
Do. Brand a Crown	24	0
Old Tom, Red Seal	18	0
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18	0
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts	36	0
Do. Pints	19	0

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 20th May 1864.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, A YOUNG MAN capable of Surveying, Drawing up Plans and Specifications and doing general Office Work; also a good Native Maistry. Apply to 8, Hornby Row. ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.

OFFICES TO LET in Rampart Row, four Rooms on the Ground Floor, with separate entrance. Rent Rs. 400. Apply to THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—We have this day removed from 10, Hummum Street, to Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariat. PAGLIANO & Co. 12th October 1864.

NEW WORK BY THE POET LAUREATE. MR. TENNYSON'S NEW VOLUME, "ENOCH ARDEN," etc. By ALFRED TENNYSON, P. L., D.C.L. HERBERT & Co. Only 13 Vols. remaining unsold. Cash—Rs. 4.

NOTICE.—All applications for Stock in the "Royal Exchange Buildings (Limited)" should be sent to the offices of the Delhi Bank Corporation, No. 26, Apollo Street, prior to the 24th instant, as on that date Allotment Letters will be issued. W. R. THOMPSON, Agent Delhi Bank Corporation, and Secretary and Treasurer "Royal Exchange Company, Limited." Bombay, 19th October 1864.

MR. CAGLI requests Subscribers to the Italian Opera Company to pay their Subscription of Rs. 200, to Messrs. HERBERT & Co., Fort, who are authorized to deliver Tickets in exchange before 1st November next; when the list will be closed. Subscribers who have already paid will have their Tickets forwarded by Post. It has been found impracticable to allot particular Seats to Season Ticket Holders as first intended, but as no more Tickets will be issued than there are Seats in the Theatre, Mr. Cagli hopes this arrangement will meet with the approval of the Subscribers.

Rs. 500 REWARD. LOST, 2 Receipts for first and second Calls on 20 Shares in the Alliance Bank in the name of PREMCHUND ROYCHUND, Esq., and bearing his endorsement. Whoever brings the same to the undersigned will receive the above reward. The Public are hereby warned not to purchase them. Should anyone do so, it will be at his own risk and peril, as due notice has been given to the Bank. CHOTOOCHUND ROOPCHUND. Bombay, 19th October 1864.

NOTICE.—To be sold by Public Auction in H. M.'s Dockyard, on FRIDAY, October 21st; SATURDAY, October 22nd; MONDAY, October 24th; and TUESDAY, October 25th, A quantity of pieces of Timber and Planking of lengths and sizes. A quantity of second-hand serviceable and old Iron Nails. The whole is more or less suitable for building purposes. Lots to be removed within 7 days. For further particulars apply to the undersigned. GEO. THOS. ROBINSON, Commander I. N., Marine Storekeeper. Bombay, Marine Storekeeper's Office, 17th Oct. 1864.

BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)
बंबे प्रेस कंपनी (लीमीटेड.)
ધી બોમ્બે પરેસ કમ્પની (લીમીટેડ.)
FINAL CALL OF Rs. 400 PER SHARE.
AT a Meeting of the Directors of the Bombay Press Company, Limited, held THIS DAY, the 19th October 1864, at noon, the following Resolution was passed:— It was resolved that the Final Call of Rs. 400 per Share be made payable at the Office of the Company, No. 8, Hornby Row, on or before Thursday the 10th November next. ALEX. C. BRICE & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers. 19th October 1864.

SCINDE PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)
सिंध प्रेस कंपनी (लिमीटेड.)
સીંદ પરેસ કમ્પની (લીમીટેડ.)
FORFEITURE OF SHARES.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all Shares in the above Company upon which the 2nd Call of Rs. 200 per share, with interest at 9 per cent. per annum, shall have not been paid at the offices of the undersigned on or before TUESDAY, the 1st November 1864, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company in terms of Articles 18 and 19 of Table B. of Act XIX. of 1857. By order of the Directors, EWART, LATHAM & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers. Bombay, 17th October 1864.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY. NOTICE. EXTENSION OF THE RAILWAY TO NEEMGAUM OR NANDORA AND SHEAGAUM. AN extension of the Railway from Mulkapoor to Sheagaum, a distance of 32¼ miles, will be opened for Passenger Traffic only, on and after MONDAY, the 24th instant. The Train leaving Egutpoora at 5-0 A. M. in connection with the 5-40 P.M. Down Train from Bombay will run on to Sheagaum, calling at Neemgaum or Nandora at 7-46 P.M., and arriving at Sheagaum at 8-35 P.M. The Up-Train will leave Sheagaum at 5-15 A. M., and Neemgaum [illegible] arriving at Egutpoora [illegible]. E. W. KEILY, Acting General Manager. General Manager's Office, Bombay Terminus, 18th October 1864.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY. NOTICE.—On and after Monday the 24th instant, the following new Stations will be opened for Public Traffic:— Atgaum, between Shawpoor and Kurdee, on the Concan Line; Nadlongree, between Nandgaum and Challisgaum; and Kyjee, between Pachora and Mussawul, on the North Eastern Line. Information in regard to Rates, Fares, &c., may be ascertained at the respective Stations, or at the Office of the undersigned. E. W. KEILY, Acting General Manager. Boree Bunder, 18th October 1864.

TOWN HALL. M. HORACE POUSSARD AND MISS AMELIA BAILEY WILL GIVE THEIR LAST EVENING CONCERT ON SATURDAY, 22ND OCTOBER 1864. This will be the last appearance of M. Poussard and Miss Bailey in Bombay, as they will positively leave for Kurrachee by the Mail-steamer. R. SMYTHE, Manager.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE, Under distinguished Patronage. THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE CLUB will give their first Performance this season on WEDNESDAY, 26TH OCTOBER 1864, when will be presented SHAKESPEARE's admired Tragedy of "OTHELLO; OR THE MOOR OF VENICE," to be followed by a laughable Farce, entitled, "ONLY A HALF-PENNY!" In the interval will take place a Sword Dance, a Comic Song, and an original Song, composed for the occasion by Mr. C. S. NAZIR, on Her Majesty the Queen! PRICES OF ADMISSION. Dress Circle (reserved) ... Rs. 10. Dress Circle (Unreserved). 7 | Gallery ... 3. Stalls ... 5 | Pit ... 2. The Scenery Dresses and Decorations this time are completely new, and of a very costly order. A good Band will be in attendance. Doors open at 8; performance to commence at 8-45 P.M., precisely. Reserved Seats can be secured at the Times of India and Tickets can be had at the Theatre on the night of the Performance. All Communications on this subject are to be addressed to the Secretary, Mr. C. S. NAZIR, at the Fort Proprietary School. MAURICE DAVIES, Stage Manager.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that BHICOO ATMARAM SHIRPEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, hath contracted and agreed to sell to BAEE DEVEE and BAEE JEEVEE, Widows of the late Meghjee Khoda, respectively of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, all that Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House, standing on the Fazendaree Ground, belonging to Dadabhoy and Cawasjee Pallonjee, situate in an Oart called Telwadily, at Withulwadily, without the Fort; bounded on the East by a Gully or Passage of the Oart, on the West by the Oart of Babdavee, on the South by a Gully belonging to the said house, and on the North by the Gully partly belonging to the said house and partly to the house belonging to Luckmedass Harry; the said Messuage or Tenement being assessed under No. 64. Any person having any claim either by way of Grant, Gift, Mortgage, Inheritance, Lease, or otherwise to the said premises, are hereby required to make the same known, in writing, to me at my Office at No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort, within 14 days from this date, after which the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim.—Dated this 19th day of October 1864. SHAMRAO PANDURANG, For KUNDERAO MOROJEE, Purchaser's Solicitor.

POSTAL NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAIL. The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer Malta, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 29th October 1864, at 7 o'clock A. M. An after-packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps) until 8 o'clock A. M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL. The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Co.'s Steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 28th October inst., at 6 o'clock P. M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 29th idem. An Australian Mail will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE. Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

CALENDAR—OCTOBER, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
Last Quarter, Saturday 22nd ... 4h. 16m. P.M.
New Moon, Sunday 30th ... 8h. 20m. P.M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	[illegible]
Thur.	20	Daybreak at 4h. 48m.	5 57	5 35	1 53	2 17	[illegible]
Fri.	21	Twilight ends at 6h. 48m.	5 57	5 38	2 47	3 8	
Sat.	22	Saturn sets at 5h. 10m.	5 58	5 34	3 37	4 12	
Sun.	23	22nd Sunday after Trinity	5 58	5 34	4 51	5 30	
Mon.	24	Mars rises at 5h. 17m.	5 58	5 33	6 6	6 43	
Tues.	25	St. Crispin	5 59	5 29	7 18	7 47	
Wed.	26	Mercury rises at 5h. 25m.	5 59	5 29	8 15	8 36	

DURING the temporary absence of the Managing Proprietor in England, MR. THOMAS GRAHAM is authorised to grant receipts and recover monies on account of this Office. MACLEAN and CHARMAN. Bombay Gazette Office, 9th Sept., 1864.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1865. THE Publishers of this Directory are anxious to obtain a correct list of Names of the European Inhabitants of the Bombay Presidency for publication in the forthcoming issue. This can, however, be accomplished only by individuals, whose names are incorrectly entered in last year's Directory, favoring us with their correct names and addresses: and those individuals whose names are omitted therefrom, and persons newly arrived, forwarding them to us. We beg the co-operation of the public in assisting us to obtain what is a desideratum in Bombay—a reliable list of the names of European Inhabitants. Bombay Gazette Office, Fort, Bombay, 4th October 1864.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

Aden	Oct. 5	Kurrachee	Oct. 11
Agra	Oct. 6	Lahore	Oct. 8
Allahabad	Oct. 11	London	Sept. 19
Australia	Aug. 25	Mauritius	Sept. 17
Alexandria	Sept. 27	Madras	Oct. 13
Bangalore	Oct. 7	Malta	Sept. 21
Calcutta	Oct. 13	Meerut	Oct. 14
Cape	June 18	Oude	Oct. 12
Ceylon	Sept. 16	Punjaub	Oct. 5
Cochin	Oct. 1	Penang	Sept. 3
Delhi	Oct. 12	Rangoon	Aug. 19
France	Sept. 20	Suez	Sept. 28
Hongkong	Sept. 10	Singapore	Sept. 19

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1864.

A NEWSPAPER is nothing if not critical; but one cannot help feeling sometimes that the harshness of the censures with which the Indian press vexes the Railway Companies of this country might be considerably modified, if journalists were more willing to bear in mind with what difficulties these Companies have to contend. An impatient Englishman, fresh from the native land of railways, and accustomed to the regular management and almost perfect working of the great English lines, naturally grows impatient, on his first journey along an Indian line, of the defects of organisation which are palpable to all observers; and he is slow to admit that the novelty of the experiment of railway-making in this country, the unmechanical genius of the people and their habitual disregard of the value of method and exactness in all great undertakings, coupled with the very scanty native supply of all kinds of material and the necessity of obtaining every description of machinery and even the sleepers of the permanent way and the piers of the bridges from England, have combined to introduce elements of disorder and inefficiency into the whole system of Indian Railways which only a man gifted with a remarkable talent for organisation could hope to control. One need not point out how unsuited the plan of making railways on the security of a Government guarantee is to the development of that constructive genius which seems to us to be required for the success of the various Indian lines. In England the principal railways were the first-fruits of the labour of enthusiastic Engineers to whose patient ingenuity the world owes the discovery of the locomotive steam engine. In this country, the completion of the great system of railway communication devised by that far-seeing statesman, Lord Dalhousie, has been entrusted by Companies (which having their five per cent. guaranteed care very little whether the work is done well or ill) to well trained pupils of the leading English engineers, whose sole object seems to have been to reproduce in this country an exact fac-simile of the masterpieces of engineering art in England, and to managers of good standing at home, who when confronted with physical or moral obstacles to progress with which their previous experience had not made them familiar, have for the most part succumbed to circumstances and become utterly helpless. For it is, in truth, a work of no small perplexity for any ordinary man practised in the routine of a comfortable English railway, to arrange the traffic of a single line of five or six hundred miles in length in a country in which the people are indifferent to the worth of time and [illegible] between one district and another appears to have a revolutionary tendency. One can easily enough note what are the shortcomings of our railways, but it is not so easy a matter to determine in what way those shortcomings can be made good. The recent circular letter of the Government of India recapitulates most of the complaints with which the press has for years passed wearied the public ear. The subordinate Governments are invited to compel the Railway Companies to attend more carefully to the comfort of their passengers, to have better rolling stock, more civil and useful servants, and less abominable passenger stations, and to see that good hotels are built along the lines, and a proper service of carriages and luggage carts is organised at the principal stations to convey passengers and goods from the trains to their several destinations. Of course, it is desirable that all this should be done; but the Railway Companies will never do it, and we are by no means sure that they ought to be asked to do it. Apparently, the work of looking after their own proper business is more than enough for them to get through it creditably, without becoming at the same time hotel-keepers, omnibus proprietors, and common street carriers. Certainly, while the lines are under the direction of the Government, there is no chance of any of the reforms indicated in the Governor General's circular letter being carried into effect. An independent Company would probably be glad to extend its sphere of action and seek to attract a larger number of customers to their line by building convenient stations and hotels, and making every arrangement that experience has yet suggested for lessening the discomfort of railway travelling. But the guaranteed Companies need not trouble themselves to do more than fulfil their contract; and that they too often take care, to do in the most disagreeable way. When improvements are spoken of, the reply of Colonel Rivers to the letter of the Government of India shows how speedily they are disposed of. Oh! says the Consulting Engineer for Bombay, the Railway Companies should not be called upon to build hotels, the expense of such undertakings should be borne by the District Funds. This is an admirable specimen of a perfect official answer to any novel suggestion. The head of the department looks grumblingly over some papers: then his face brightens as a possible excuse offers itself; and, having ascertained beyond all doubt that he can put the burden of considering the proposed reform on some one else, he calmly writes, "Refer to the Department over the way," and goes cozily to sleep once more. It will be a long time before Government servants learn that a reply of this kind is not an answer, but an evasion; and, while Railway Reforms are tossed about from Department to Department, we may safely conclude that they will never become of any practical advantage to the country.

But is it not disgraceful to Bombay that inhabitants of this most enterprizing of Eastern cities should be content to waste their indignation at the want of hotels and cabs at railway stations in feeble murmurs? Why wait for the Railway Companies to do what we are quite capable of doing for ourselves? Our city is now rapidly approaching that state of perfect bliss for persons of a speculative turn of mind, in which every man will be his own Bank and Financial Association. It necessarily strikes one as somewhat whimsical that, in a place overflowing with wealth and energy, where hardly a day passes that does not bring forth some new scheme intended to supply some hitherto concealed want of the people of Bombay, to develope the resources of the country, and to promote the welfare of humanity, there should still be a complete want of what we have been accustomed to consider among the first elements of civilization, a comfortable inn in which one can get some food, and a decent carriage in which one can travel from one part of the town to another. Bombay is in these respects in a state of utter barbarism. Men do not live or dine here, in the civilized sense of those terms; they only eat and pig together. Now, many of the new Companies which are coming into existence must find it very difficult to know what they ought to do. Of course the first business of the promoters of a Joint-Stock Association is to allot amongst themselves at least half their shares, and then rig the market till they can sell them at a very high premium. But, when that has been done, we suppose it is still intended that some at least of our Companies should attempt to do regular work. An examination of Promoters only half as strict as that to which candidates for the Staff Corps are submitted would, we imagine, provoke a somewhat amusing display of ignorance of the first principles of Finance; but things have come to such a pass that nothing more seems to be necessary towards starting a Financial-Association than for two people to meet in the street and say to one another: "Have you got anything to do?" "No, have you?" "No, let's get up a new Financial." Being charitably disposed, we are inclined to make all the new Associations a present of the idea we have conceived, that it would be a very paying thing to start a Company for building refreshment rooms and supplying cabs and goods waggons at the principal stations on our great lines of railway. Perhaps, if the Company were to throw in a few book-stalls, scattered along the line, the introduction in their prospectus of their intention to use the railway for the purpose of spreading a love for English literature amongst India's unenlightened masses would secure to them the favour and support of the reforming Government of Bombay. One Financial has already been driven—probably in anticipation of a cyclone—to brick and tile making; why then despise hotels and buggies.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

GALLE, 19th October, 7-45 A.M. Steamer Orissa, from Bombay, anchored.

CALICUT, MALABAR, 19th October, 11-20 A.M. Steamer Comorin sailed for Cochin.

GALLE, 19th October, 7-29 A.M. Steamer Coringa sailed for Calcutta.

MADRAS, 19th October, 10 A.M. Steamer Queen of the South sailed for Calcutta.

THE Englishman:—"We learn that the Cyclone reached Goalpara at 11 P. M. on the night of the 5th, where it lasted fifteen hours, doing considerable damage, and sinking several boats."

THE same:—"We have to-day received more favourable accounts from the Soonderbunds, from which it appears that the Grants to the South East have suffered much less severely from the Cyclone than was at first supposed."

THE same:—"We are glad to be able to state that the Steamer Burmah reached Akyab in safety on the 4th instant, and was to leave that port again for Rangoon at 4 P. M. the same day—all well on board. She arrived at the bar at the entrance to Akyab on the night of the 3rd instant, when the Commander, finding the sea very heavy, weighed anchor and stood out 10 miles."

THE same:—"We have been favoured with the following memo. of what happened at Diamond Harbour during the Cyclone:—

"Tuesday night, 10 P. M.—Strong S.E. wind accompanied with heavy rain. At 5-30 A. M. of Wednesday I opened office and communicated with Hooghly Point, Kukrahatty and Calcutta (by both lines), but received no answer from Mud Point. Rain continues, wind stronger. 7, working all sides except Mud Point, wind increasing. 8, the same. 9, working all sides except Mud Point—Kukrahatty signalled in answer to my enquiry about the weather at Kedgeree, that they cannot get them, wind increasing in violence from the same quarter. 10, flood made, wind increasing, Bentinck in sight abreast. 10-30, wind and tide increasing—Kukrahatty signaller said that the bungalow was falling or something to that effect, the noise of wind and tide was greater than the sound of the instrument. 10-33, tide approaching rapidly; signalled to signaller through the direct line that the tide is making fast, should he not get us an hour after, to conclude that we are washed off. About 11 or ¼ past the tide overflowed the bund and entered the office, smashing every thing in its way, wind still increasing. A quarter to 12 we (19 men, telegraph establishment, 4 Post Office men, and twenty outsiders) were obliged to abandon the office for the upper storey, after having vainly exerted to get Calcutta so as to inform Mr. Ffinch of our condition. 12-30, staircase leading to the upper storey washed off; after this we were compelled to go on the open terrace under heavy rain, strong wind, and the spray caused by the waves dashing against the building. At about 2 P.M. no sight of Bentinck, atmosphere very hazy, wind veered to N. W. but strong rain continued, tide somewhat slackening. About 3 P.M. wind abated and veered to S. W., drizzling rain. About 4 P.M. descended from the upper storey by means of signal flags twisted and knotted and let down; on looking in saw nothing [illegible] water. The Bentinck was seen behind the Custom House; what has become of her crew I do not know, nor of the Preventive Officers and their hulk. At about 5 P.M. left Diamond Harbour station by foot with a suit only on my back, also three signallers (natives.) Government and private properties washed off. Lines and poles from Diamond Harbour to Calcutta all broken and lying on the ground. Near Bistopore the lines, a mile on each side, are in pretty good order, but this side of Bistopore the lines are again in a broken state.""

THE same:—We entirely concur in the views expressed in the following letter which we have just received, and in the necessity of the Meeting proposed in it; and to make it the more conspicuous, we insert it here.—

To the Editor of the Englishman.

DEAR SIR,—In view of the urgent necessity of the subject on which I now address you, may I beg that you will either put the proposition I am about to lay before you, in its present form in your editorial columns, or draw to it such attention as you may deem it worth, if you delegate it to your ordinary correspondence columns.

The question of how the multitude whose all has been destroyed in the late disastrous hurricane are to be fed, is making itself felt in a very sensible manner in the well stocked markets and granaries of Calcutta. Grain, which a fortnight ago might be purchased for little over Rs. 3, is now selling at Rs. 14 to Rs. 16; which is hard enough even upon people who have the Rupees to get the available grain with.

But we are surrounded by thousands on thousands who have no pice even, and who could get no grain or rice or water, if rupees abounded with them. It is asserted that the great stormwave, which passed nearly thirty feet high over Kedgeree, has, in addition to the casualties of the storm, devastated the whole of the thickly populated district from Diamond Harbour to Calcutta on both sides of the river. It is said that an Officer of Police, who, with infinite labour, made his way up the road from thence, counted over 5,000 corpses visible on his route alone. Captain Reece of the Baron Renfrew, who reached town this afternoon with his crew from his ship, wrecked at Diamond Harbour, reports that some 300 miserable beings had crowded round his ship and tents, and had been fed by him so far as the store of rice admitted: that is gone, and in that spot dire and absolute starvation is working its bitter will, and all along the river, haggard crowds are looking and waiting for help where no help can come—except from us.

Here is a work that cannot, will not, wait even for the holiday-makers. The crowds of natives, men, women, and helpless children, whom the storm and wave have spared, have awoke from the cries of despair over their heaped up dead, to the horrors of starvation. Since the 5th, and this is the 12th, these crowds have lived—where they have so far lived through it, on such modicums of decomposing rice and grains as they could dig from their ruined villages, or fish up from the whelming waters, which stand where a week ago there were villages teeming with life.

Many have thought on the strait in which these poor wretches are; but by isolated effort, however strong the desire, nothing can be done. Money is ready, but its useful application without organization is impossible. I am at the moment in Calcutta an idle man, and several gentlemen have offered their co-operation in any feasible scheme to afford relief where we know it must be most urgently needed. Knowing that of the few business men left in Calcutta almost all are necessarily engrossed in their own pressing affairs, I have undertaken to give what aid I can toward this special object of relieving the native wants, so far as they can be reached along the river. It has been suggested already, that at least one Inland Steamer could be freighted and sent off forthwith down the river, if a small committee will take the work in hand. I cannot think that either European or Native, men of influence and wealth, will turn aside from such an urgent duty as this is shown to be. We can discuss at more leisure what is needed to be done for those of our own city, who have at least the resource of work for such as are willing to work, and food in reach of all who have any means to buy. The cry of those who can neither work nor buy, and that out of no fault of their own, has come up to us and we cannot but listen. The Chamber of Commerce rooms have been placed at my disposal for this object, and I venture to appeal through your columns, first to the Native gentlemen, and after them to the European inhabitants of Calcutta, who have money and influence at command, to come together there, at noon to-morrow (Thursday) to make such suggestions, and adopt such means, as may seem most desirable: first, to relieve those who must, to our knowledge, be literally dying, as it were, at our very doors of hunger and thirst, and, if practicable, to take more extensive measures to avert, so far as possible the threatened famine, or at least famine prices amongst an immense and abjectly poor population along the line of devastation. Up to half past eleven o'clock I shall be glad to receive, here, any suggestions from friends who may take an interest in the subject, but may be unable to attend at the Chamber of Commerce.—I am Sir, yours faithfully,

WALTER BRETT.

14, Spence's Hotel, 12th Oct. 1864.

THE Central India Times:—"It is with unfeigned regret that we feel obliged by duty to place before our readers the annexed extract from Division Orders, promulgated yesterday at Kamptee. Pitiable indeed is the present position of Captain Phillips. His prospects blasted, his character irreparably ruined, he now stands before the world a convicted forger, [illegible] fraud, and, as crime obliterates all distinctions, sunk to the level of the most despicable swindler that ever figured at the bar of the Old Bailey. Our's, however, shall not be the merciless hand that lays the last straw on the camel's back; and, possibly, if we knew all the circumstances, if we could but realise to ourselves the fiery ordeal of temptation through which Captain Phillips actually passed, before he was induced to swerve from the path of probity, we would feel deep commiseration for his deplorable case. But the fatal step has been taken, and now nothing remains for us to do, but to point the moral of the melancholy termination of Captain Phillips' military career. That moral is simple and brief and intelligible to all,—'avoid debt.' Perhaps when the great prison-house shall disclose its secrets it will be found that debt has driven as many souls to perdition, as any other cause of human crime:—

FINDING OF THE GENERAL COURT MARTIAL AT KAMPTEE.

CAPTAIN PHILLIPS CASHIERED.

Adjutant General's Office, Fort St. George, 3rd October, 1864.

At a General Court Martial held at Kamptee on the 1st day of August, 1864, Captain Lloyd Rice Phillips, of the 36th Regiment of Native Infantry, was arraigned on the following

Charge.—For having behaved in a scandalous manner, unbecoming the character of an Officer and a Gentleman, in the following instances:—

1st Instance.—For having at Kurnool, between the 19th March and the 3rd November 1863, with intent to commit fraud, forged a document purporting to be a Bill of Exchange drawn by one John Barker, Attorney-at-Law, on Sir John Lubback, Baronet, to pay to him, the said Captain Lloyd Rice Phillips, on demand, the sum of £950 sterling—dated London, 19th March, 1863, and purporting to be signed as accepted by the said "John Lubback, Bart., Banker," under date London, 20th March, 1863.

2nd Instance.—For having, between the 1st and 5th November, 1863, fraudulently used as genuine, the aforesaid document, by delivering and endorsing it over to one Jholam Mohideen Khan Janojee, in payment of a debt, well knowing it to be a forged document, and with intent to defraud the said Jholam Mohideen Khan Janojee.

Finding.—The Court, on the evidence before it, and what has been stated in defence, is of opinion that the prisoner, Captain Lloyd Rice Phillips, of the 36th Regiment of Native Infantry, is

Guilty of the Charge in its first instance.
Guilty of the Charge in its second instance.
Guilty of the Preamble of the Charge.

Sentence.—The Court sentences the Prisoner, Captain Lloyd Rice Phillips, of the 36th Regiment of Native Infantry, to be cashiered.

Kamptee, 23d August, 1864.

Approved and confirmed.

J. HOPE GRANT, Lt.-Genl., Commanding-in-Chief.

Capt. Lloyd Rice Phillips is to be struck off the strength of the Army from the date of the promulgation of this Order, which is to be reported to the Adjutant General.

(Signed). E. A. TRAVERS, Major, A. A. G.

THE same:—"The return of Captain Playfair, Cantonment Joint Magistrate at Kamptee, is daily expected. A more efficient Magistrate than the gallant Captain never held the Commission of the peace. He crushed the tyranny of the Amlah, delivered the poor from the persecutions of the rich, banished corrupt officials from his Court, was foremost in all charitable undertakings, carried out sanitary measures with a high hand, and was the terror of all evil-doers, great and small. When Captain Playfair resumes his onerous duties—and the sooner he does so, the better for Kamptee—every admirer of law, order, and cleanliness, will have reason to rejoice."

THE same:—"We learn from a private source that the Chief Commissioner is now on the road returning from Bombay to Nagpore, and may be expected at the Residency about the 20th instant. As, however, Captain Mackenzie, Commissioner of Nerbudda, will have reached Nimar, before that date, it is conjectured that Mr. Temple will strike into Nimar, for the purpose of availing himself of the co-operation of Captain Mackenzie, in the completion of certain arrangements connected with the civil administration of the newly-incorporated territory. If Mr. Temple returns by the 20th instant, he will hardly have given jaded officers time to take even a digestive doze, much less a profound slumber, at their respective posts. Nor, so far as we know, has stagnation as yet begun in any of the departments."

NEWS-LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

LAHORE, 12TH OCTOBER.

MAJOR JAMES, Commissioner at Peshawur, is dangerously ill.* Barracks at Umritsur burnt [illegible] arrived with [illegible] Numerous native chiefs have [illegible] The Maharajah of Cashmere is expected with 5,000 armed men. The Putteala Rajah came in this morning with a still larger following. Also the Rajah of Kapoorthulla, who is to be decorated with the Star of India. This prince speaks English well. He is almost a Christian, and has a pretty wife of European descent, daughter of an apothecary. A good story is told of this lady. She was staying at Government House shortly after the arrival of the news of the Prince Consort's death, and Lady Montgomery, observing her crying one day, asked what was the matter, when she received this reply, "Oh! I am thinking of my royal sister's affliction in the death of her husband."

* A telegram states that he is since dead.—ED. B. G.

BOMBAY.

MR. CAMERON, the Judge and Session Judge of Surat, has proceeded to Broach to hold the quarterly Sessions there.

WE understand that Mr. Cursetjee Furdoonjee Parucke intends to build a large Dispensary at Surat.

THE mails, per Johnson Castle, for Rutnagherry and other places on the Coast, will be closed at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

WE perceive that an extension of the G. I. P. Railway, from Mulkapoor to Sheagaum, is to be opened on Monday next.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor and Lady Frere, with the Staff, left Dapoorie yesterday for Matheran, where they will sojourn for a short time previous to coming to Bombay for the cold season.

THE Guzerat Friend, a well conducted weekly vernacular newspaper, learns that Mr. Ford, the late Chief Engineer of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, has been called to Bombay by Government, with a view to obtain from him the full particulars of the washing away of the Nerbudda Bridge.

THE BYCULLA SCHOOLS.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be additional members of the Commission of Enquiry respecting the removal of any portion of the Bombay Education Society's Schools from Bombay:— Rev. Messrs. W. K. Fletcher, J. D. Gibson, F. Gell; Messrs. Spencer Compton; J. W. Loudons and Dr. J. Peet.

THE ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Geographical Society will be held in their New Rooms, on the basement storey of the Town Hall, to-day, at half-past 4 P.M. There will be a Ballot for the election of Cornet T. J. Newnham, and Frank A. B. Morrison, Esq., who have been duly proposed and seconded as Members of the Society. Paper.—Notes on the Recent Earthquake in the North-Western part of the Bombay Presidency. By the Acting Secretary.

THE CASE OF THE MAHOMEDAN QUACK DOCTOR.—Syed Lall Soorahsah, who stood charged with voluntarily causing hurt to one Mahadial by means of an instrument for cutting, was brought up yesterday at the Mazagon Police Office, when His Worship again postponed the case until Thursday the 26th instant. From the medical certificate from Sub-Assist. Surgeon Bhickajee Amrootrao, it appears that the child is out of danger, but still he has been detained in Hospital.

FIRE CAUSED BY A RAT.—A fire broke out yesterday morning, about one o'clock, at Colla Wadee, close to the P. and O. Company's Dockyard at Mazagon, which might have proved very destructive had it not been for the exertions of Mr. Henry Knight, European Constable, and the Mounted Police. It appears that the fire originated by a rat running away with a burning wick from a lamp to the roof of a house belonging to a fisherman. The fire was extinguished at about three o'clock. The damage is estimated to be about Rs. 450.

AT 8 o'clock on the morning of Tuesday last, at Bandora, three persons were dangerously injured, and are now lying in the Jamsetjee Hospital. A female whose right thigh is cut off close to the body, and the left close below the knee could not survive many hours; the other two, we understand, are doing well, amputation having been performed, in one of the thigh in the other the leg. So far as we can learn the accident occurred by these three falling off a waggon loaded with earth (part of a train on the B. B. and C. I. Railway) and the after waggons going over them. There appears to be some blame attached to the pointsman who, we have heard, was absent from his post.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—We have reason to believe that there is no truth whatever in the report that has been going the round of the vernacular [illegible] that the line will not be open for passenger traffic before the beginning of next year. We understand that Mr. J. B. Lane, Managing Agent of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, has written to Government to send their Engineers to inspect the line from Bombay to Bulsar, which they intend to open for public traffic from the 1st proximo. We also learn that Lieutenant LeMessurier, one of the Acting Deputy Consulting Engineers in the employ of Government, will proceed to Bulsar by the Baroda line from Bombay on the 22nd instant to inspect the line. It is doubtful yet whether the report will be favourable or otherwise.

THE STATION MASTER AT BYCULLA RAILWAY STATION.—Alfred Heap, Station Master in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, appeared yesterday at the Mazagon Police Office, to answer a charge of assault which was preferred against him by one Bomanjee Pestonjee, a speculator in shares. It appeared that on the 25th ult., at 2-30 P.M., the prosecutor went in a second class carriage from Boree Bunder to Mahim. On the train stopping at the Byculla Station the defendant opened the door of the carriage he was in and wanted to put a crowd of passengers in the compartment. Prosecutor told him not to put more than ten or twelve passengers in the compartment. Defendant upon hearing this seized the Parsee by his throat and dragged him out of the carriage on to the platform. He tried to get into the carriage again, but the Station Master would not allow him to do so, whereupon he was obliged to go in a third class carriage as far as the Dadur Station. The evidence of the complainant was corroborated by two witnesses who were in the same carriage with him. The defence set up was that he (the Station Master) saw a lot of Hindoo passengers trying to get into the compartment next to that in which plaintiff was sitting. Plaintiff put his hand over the compartment and said that he would not have them there. Defendant entered into the compartment and took the Parsee by the neck and arm and put him out. His Worship on the charge being established against the Station Master fined him three rupees.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

(Showing the general prospects of the Season.)

TANNA.—There has been little or no rain during the last fortnight, and there is every probability of a failure in the crops. The general report of the whole season shows that up to the middle of September the fall of rain had been good and sufficient, and that the crops were in a thriving condition, but there has been little or no rain since that time, and as it continued to fall in the latter part of the month of June there is every probability of a failure more or less complete in the crops throughout the greater part of the principal division. The public health has been generally good; some cases of cholera are, however, reported to have occurred at Chickole, Callian, Elephanta, and in Salsette, and also some slight disease amongst the cattle.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.

THROUGH a mistake in the report of an inquest held at Mahim, which appeared in our impression of yesterday, we report the case again with the necessary corrections.

An inquest was held on Tuesday at the Morgue on the remains of an illegitimate Parsee child which died and was buried at Mahim. The remains were so few and in such a state that Dr. J. G. Nicholson could arrive at no conclusion respecting the cause of death. Dorabjee Hormusjee, the father of the girl, took her and the child on the night of the day of its birth to Mahim: the child died the following morning. Mr. A. D'Souza, a Graduate of the Grant Medical College, had been called in and a certificate from him stated that it was his opinion the child had died from natural causes. A verdict was given accordingly.

AN inquest was held yesterday at Sewree, touching the death of a Hindoo labourer, by name Gunnoo Pandoo, aged about thirty. It appeared from the evidence recorded at the inquest, that at about 1 P. M. of Tuesday last, one Manajee Gungajee sent the deceased with a copper chatty to fetch water, and as the deceased was late in returning he sent one Gainoo Hybuttee to search for him, and in consequence of what he said, Manajee and several other labourers went to the well; shortly afterwards Constable Barrett arrived on the spot, and took the deceased out by means of a drag.

Verdict.—Accidentally drowned while drawing water from a well. The Jury recommend the owner of the well to build a wall round it as there is no protection whatever.

ANOTHER inquest was held at the Jamsetjee Hospital upon one Lawrence Fernadez. It appeared from the evidence of Mr. J. Anderson, that on the 28th of August last deceased was admitted with a compound fracture of the ankle caused, as he said, by a cart running over him: it took an unfavourable turn, and he died from the effects yesterday morning. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

An inquest was held also, as above, on the body of one Luxuman Jairam, who was found on the road in a state of insensibility produced by liquor. He was taken to the hospital where he was galvanised, his body rubbed with stimulating embrocations, and stimulants administered. He died in about half an hour. The opinion of the apothecary was that deceased died from apoplexy produced by excessive drink. A verdict was given accordingly. A brother of the deceased said that deceased had been a confirmed drunkard for years and was now only 25 years of age.

ACCIDENT AT THE BACK BAY RECLAMATION WORKS.

AN inquest was held yesterday at the Jamsetjee Hospital, by E. B. Barton Esq., the Coroner, on the body of [illegible] Reclamation Company.

Dada Cassoba, a labourer, said the deceased [illegible] cousin. At 12 o'clock at noon that day the deceased, witness, and other labourers took shelter in a bungalow while blasting was going on, a stone (now produced, weighing about 60 lbs.) broke through the roof after the blast had taken place, and struck the deceased on the head, cutting off his nose, descending upon his chest and knocking him down; he was killed on the spot: he never spoke or moved. Six more men were injured.

Jeremiah Donaldson said:—I am Superintendent of the blasting operations on the Back Bay Reclamation Company's Works. Between 12 and 1 o'clock this day I ordered the men under me to commence blasting as usual: they did so. At this particular blasting the labourers, amongst whom was deceased, ran for shelter into the verandah of the bungalow belonging to Mr. Reeves, as they always had done. A piece of stone, measuring one cubic foot, came from the blast into the verandah through the roof, killing the deceased, and injuring six other labourers. The distance from the blast to the bungalow is about 250 feet. There was only 5 ounces of powder in the blast: it is particularly strong, 1st class gun-powder. The charge is such as a careful and skilful man would use under the circumstances. I never knew a stone propelled so far before. Every care was taken, and every precaution used before I gave the order to fire the mine. I consider this the result of an accident such as we are liable to. We fire nearly 400 blasts a day on these works, and this is the first serious accident we have had.

Richard Sims said:—I am Assistant Engineer on the Back Bay Reclamation Works. I know the bungalow where this accident happened, it is upwards of 290 yards from the place where this blast took place. The only way I can account for the stone falling at such a distance is, that it must have bounded down the hill and fell plump on the roof of the bungalow. The charge used, was in my opinion, a safe and moderate one of gunpowder. It is the best ordnance powder. The witness Donaldson is a most trustworthy, careful, efficient and sober man.

The Jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

Another man lies in the hospital with a fracture of the base of the skull, from the same causes as above. He is given over by the Surgeon, and an inquest will probably be held to-day upon him.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—19th October.

(BEFORE H. E. LESKE, ESQ.)

A SENSITIVE TAR.—John O'Shaughnessy, seaman of the ship Hartfell, was charged with refusing duty on board that vessel.

John Housted, captain of the ship, said that the prisoner had knocked off work between 9 and 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Upon coming on deck he found prisoner refusing to heave any more at the winch: he and the chief mate had some words, and the prisoner said he would do no more duty until he had seen a magistrate for the purpose of prosecuting the chief officer. The captain told him as soon as the duty of the ship permitted he would allow him to go, and cautioned him as to the consequence of refusing to do duty. He still refused, and was sent forward for an hour to consider the subject, being promised if he resumed work he should be allowed to go on shore; but he would not, and refused to turn to.

John Roberts, the boatswain, corroborated the captain's statement.

Prisoner in defence said, he was heaving at the winch and had to attend to the brake at the same time, the mate came forward and asked the boatswain who the d——l broke the skid, he then came to prisoner and holding his fist to his face said with an oath "I will shoot you like a dog, you or any other man on board, if anything belonging to the ship is injured, no matter how it's done." Prisoner replied that the mate was always going on at him, and he could not stand it, and would do no more work until he had seen a magistrate and got some satisfaction: this was the third time the mate had hurt his feelings in the same manner. He told prisoner to turn to, which was refused, and the captain was called, who had him aft and asked him if he did not think he was acting very foolishly. He replied he could not help it, he must see a magistrate before he again turned to work.

His Worship pointed out to the prisoner where he had been in the wrong, and that the captain had acted kindly and leniently in allowing him time for reflection: he had rendered himself liable to imprisonment for his obstinacy. The captain was bound to allow him to come on shore to see a magistrate, but the captain was the best judge as to the most convenient time for him to do so. If the prisoner would go on board to his duty, he would be allowed to do so, but was warned of a repetition of the offence of which he had been charged. The prisoner said he was willing to go back, and was forthwith sent on board.

CORRESPONDENCE.

POST OFFICE "TOMFOOLERIES."

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—A short time since one of the local Banks, which has Branches in the interior, lost two letters each containing over Rs. 40,000, but as the bills bore the Bank's stamp they were never presented, and fresh bills were obtained, the only loss was in trouble, which [illegible] asked why the Bank does not register its money letters? and the reply to this is,—that when registered they can't get hold of them. They have a bag of which the Post Office has a key but no registered letters are allowed to be put into the bag, though the Post Office authorities have been informed that if their notes are put into the bag, with the registered letters, that they will be returned, in the bag, duly signed; or that if they will take the signature of the person, who goes with the bag, for all registered letters, that the Bank will hold the Post Office authorities harmless against all consequences, provided they allow the sepoy who signs for them to see that the letters signed for are put into the bag. In reply to these suggestions the answer is that, "the rules of the Post Office will not admit" of their being carried out.

But the crowning piece of folly is manifested in this, that though they have a key of the Bank's post bag they will not allow the Bank to put the letters to be posted into the bag. And the man may be daily seen, going to the Post Office, with the bag on his shoulder and the letters in his hand.

The fact lately brought to light of a letter being opened by a peon belonging to the Times of India and a cheque taken out and cashed, shows that there is as much necessity for the protection, by lock and key, of letters on their way to the Post Office as there is from it to the Bank; and why a practice, which in the large towns in England is universal, should be ignored in Bombay passes comprehension. Can you drive commonsense into these officials?

H.

A NUISANCE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Yesterday evening, at about the time of the sun going down, I was taking my usual canter on the Sands. I had reached the spot where all prudent persons close their nostrils and breathe through the mouth on account of the overpowering nature of the odours which prevail in the neighbourhood of the cemetery of Girgaum. Suddenly my horse was brought up in the most extraordinary manner. What had happened I could not at first make out. I very nearly went flying over his head. Then I heard a mysterious noise and found, as the horse turned on one side, that something had caught my leg and was decidedly hurting me. At a distance of about fifty yards there was a man, who afterwards turned out to be Roger's peon sprawling on the ground—a basket of bottles which he had been carrying on his head had been spilt and a regular smash had taken place (I hope the bottle of disinfecting fluid, if there was one, did not escape.) On recovering a little from the alarm which I had been thrown into, and after returning thanks in rather a peculiar manner for the narrow escape I had just had, I discovered that the telegraph wire was the cause of my disaster. One or more parts had come down and the wire was hanging across the Queen's highway. It was arranged in so ingenious a manner, that the betting would be long odds against a person knowing the path where it was lying on horseback without breaking his neck. One portion was on the ground; another, a little further off, was about six inches or a foot above it—the very thing to trip up a horse or a foot passenger;—then the nearer you approached the post, the more the wire ascended; so that in one place if you have passed under it without touching, the rider would be caught by the waist and probably "spifflicated"; or you might take your choice and leave it a little higher up just under the chin and get your throat cut (with telegraphic despatch) or your head severed from your body altogether. On enquiry of some Parsees who had come there, I suppose to pick up the pieces, I was told that it was very dangerous (which I already knew) that it had been so for a week at least and that many people got hurt by it every evening. "If you can tell the Sirkar Sahib, much better Sir," my informant said.

Can you help us Sir? Only a few years ago an Englishman lost his life on the Esplanade through his horse being tripped up by a line. Why should another life be sacrificed?

A LUCKY VICTIM.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

RAILWAYS FOR CENTRAL INDIA AND RAJPOOTANA.

From Lieut. Colonel C. H. Dickens, R. A., Secy to Chief Commr., Central Provinces, in the P. W. Dept., to Secy. to Govt. of India, P. W. Dept., dated 30th July 1864.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Department of Public Works, dated 23rd May, ordering upon the Report of a Committee appointed to consider the lines of Railway that might best be constructed through Central India and Rajpootana, and calling for the submission from Local Governments of any facts or statistics relating to trade or population that are likely to be useful when the time comes to determine the precise lines to be taken by such Railways as have been suggested by the committee.

With the details of the main scheme of providing direct Railway communication between Malwa and the North-Western Provinces on the one hand, and with the Bombay Presidency on the other, this Administration appears to have no immediate concern.

The proposed communication with Gwalior by a line from Agra through Dholpore, Gwalior, and Jhansi to Saugor, and on to Jubbulpore or Nursingpore, where it will meet the line, at either of these places, now under construction, is of material consequence to these Provinces. But the proposed further extension of this line south on to Nagpore and Hyderabad had been rightly supposed to be liable to encounter engineering difficulties of no common order. Among other obstacles, this line would have to surmount the Santpoora mountains, crossing that range almost at right angles. Though the advantages that would [illegible] more urgent Railway requirements [illegible] parts of India, are likely to defer [illegible] construction for many years to come.

I [illegible] to revert to the possible extension of Railway communication from Agra via Gwalior to Saugor, and from Saugor to the main line of Railway now being constructed along the Valley of the Nerbudda.

From Agra to Gwalior there might not perhaps be any special difficulty, but of that there must be many others more capable of judging than the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces can be. From Gwalior to Saugor Mr. Temple apprehends that the country would be found generally poor and difficult, though rich in parts. To the north-west of Saugor, there is a range of hills, and a hill side or ghaut would have to be got over by the Engineers.

Between Saugor and the Nerbudda Valley there would be the choice between two lines, one from Saugor to Jubbulpore, and one from Saugor to some point near Nursingpore.

The line from Saugor to Jubbulpore via Dumoh would have two ghats or hill sides to get over and might be otherwise objectionable for a railway. There is, however, a straighter line, and perhaps that might be more suitable.

The line from Saugor to Nursingpore, a distance of 68 miles, has recently been surveyed by Captain Priestly, an officer specially deputed from Public Works Department with the view to the construction of the road. Copy of that officer's report is accordingly submitted for the information of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India. It will be seen that no engineering difficulties of any consequence are to be met with, whereas parts of the line, in the words of the engineer, through which the "road will run, are a perfect garden."

There is one point, however, to be remembered, namely, that a Railway from Saugor to Jubbulpore would not require a viaduct over the Nerbudda, whereas a Railway from Saugor to Nursingpore would require such a viaduct.

The proposed main line of Railway through Rajpootana and Central India via Indore to its junction with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway line from Bombay at some point due south of Indore in the centre of Nimar, will, no doubt, prove of vast benefit to the western districts of these Provinces (such as Hoosungabad), and particularly to Nimar.

I am now to proceed to submit such statistics as are likely to be found useful, when the proposed scheme shall come to be finally considered.

Measures have been in operation during the past two years for registering, by establishments placed at suitable points, the internal and external trade of these Provinces. An abstract review of the results obtained will be found in Chapter XIII., Section VIII., of Mr. Temple's Report on the Administration of these Provinces for the year 1863-64. But the country more immediately affected by the proposed Railway from Agra, via Gwalior to Saugor, and on to Jubbulpore, or Nursingpore, will be the entire tract known as the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, including Chindwarra, formerly belonging to the Nagpore Province, and Nimar, until recently under the administration of the Governor General's Agent for Central India.

This entire tract has an area of 40,999 square miles, a population of 29,51,498 souls, an aggregate revenue of 44 lakhs of Rupees, and external trade, exclusive of Nimar, of about 3 million maunds, or 58,059 tons per annum, valued at local market rates at Rs. 99,55,000. For Nimar statistics such as those above described are not at this moment available. But 2,000 tons valued at one lakh of Rupees might be assumed as a moderate estimate of the local external trade. Thus the external trade of the entire tract mentioned, imports plus exports now existing, may be set down in round numbers at 60,000 tons per annum, valued at 1000 lakhs of Rupees. This traffic, Mr. Temple observes, is considerable. Indeed, the traffic crossing the Saugor Frontier is known to be one of the most considerable items of trade in this part of India.

For each of the districts, comprising this tract of country, the following statistics may be given in detail:—

	No. of Towns above 5000 souls.	No. of Villages below 5,000 souls.	Total population.	Area.	Revenue of all kinds.
Saugor	2	1,772	461932	4900	1409894
Nursingpore	1	936	343900	2003	345171
Baitool	0	1,127	212098	3303	217821
Hoosungabad	5	1,169	376110	4600	541325
Jubbulpore	1	2,151	464885	4500	648566
Mundla	1	1,910	194211	8000	62163
Seonee	1	1,549	347269	[illegible]	280495
Chindwarra	2	2,173	284623	5455	356651
Dumoh	2	976	246539	2841	286146
Nimar	3	767	200000	3900	32,000
Total	16	14,436	2951498	40999	4447675

TRADE.—Imports: Tons 26,500,—Rs. 42,00,000. Exports: Tons 32,500,—Rs. 58,00,000.

It may be superfluous to say that the above bulk of external traffic by no means represents the tonnage that will come to the Railway for transport. It would be difficult even to estimate what it would be. It does not include luggage, stores, or all that property which is carried from one place to another, but which does not enter into the category of articles of commerce. With an open Railway offering a cheap and rapid means of conveyance for the abundant agricultural produce of the Nerbudda Valley, already famous for its vast resources in grain, production and exportation would be indefinitely extended, and the demand for foreign articles, salt, sugar, Europe piece goods, necessaries, and luxuries will be increased in proportion. Almost the whole of the most important trade now existing consists in the import of salt from Rajpootana, and the export of grain into the neighbouring Native States, north and west of the tract, and into Berar. Cotton has always been largely cultivated in the Nerbudda Valley, and the cultivation is fast increasing. There is no manufacture peculiar to the country, but coarse cloth and silk are manufactured in considerable quantity. The manufacture of tents and carpets in the Jubbulpore School of Industry and the lac manufactory at the same place must be deemed worthy of mention.

The timber resources of the country are certainly considerable, and under the conservancy system now established will greatly increase. The iron mines of Tendookheera, near the north bank of the Nerbudda; the iron works in Nimar; the coal mines at Moopanee on the south warra, all afford promise of abundant supply. The measure of success attending the efforts heretofore made to economize either of these natural products may be no criterion to the possible results of better management. The future supply of coal and iron has Mr. Temple's best consideration, and the importance of the question, both in the interests of the Railway and of the people, is not lost sight of.

The following abstract will show some of the principal entering into the external trade of the tract of country under consideration, excluding Nimar. The return is applicable to the year 1863-64, and is based on registry made on the spot:—

	Imports. Mds.	Imports. Rs.	Exports. Mds.	Exports. Rs.
Salt	3,00,000	15,00,000	...	...
Sugar	57,288	6,57,456	35,000	1,06,000
Cotton	...	...	1,10,000	27,50,000
English Piece Goods	7,000	5,00,000	4,000	3,00,000
Grain	2,55,000	3,00,000	6,18,000	[illegible]
Country Cloth	15,000	8,00,000	7,000	[illegible]
Lac	6,000	1,25,000	6,000	6,00,000
Metals	...	...	7,000	[illegible]
Miscellaneous	56,712	1,87,544	99,000	6,50,000

In returns of this character, a percentage of error must be allowed for, but the tendency is generally to understate the real extent of trade; so far as they go, however, they may be considered reliable.

Mr. Temple is aware that this brief report, on so very important a subject, cannot be considered complete. He trusts that the information, so far as it goes, may be found of use. If there be any point on which the Supreme Government may desire further information he will be very glad to obtain such; meanwhile he would take this opportunity of urging that the present defective state of the communication between Saugor and the Nerbudda Valley is a matter causing constant complaint and demanding earnest consideration.

Extract paragraphs 1 to 5 of a letter from Captain A. G. Priestly, S. C., Special Duty, to Superintendent of Works, Jubbulpore, dated 3rd April 1864.

I have the honor to report the completion of the survey of the line of road between Saugor and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway near Burra Garrawarra.

The line I have selected starts from the Railway about a mile east of the Garrawarra Station (and on the east side of the Sukkur River), and about 1½ miles south of the large village of Cowrah. It crosses the Nerbudda River west of Bilkharee Ghat, runs close to the town of Tendookheera, near which place it meets the ghats of the Nerbudda Valley; ascending these it passes the town of Seheyjpore, and nine or ten miles farther north, the large village of Khaisree, between which place and Saugor it runs past only one large village, Keerapore some 12 miles south of Saugor. The length to be constructed is about 65 miles.

To decide on the Direction of the line was the first thing to be done. The position of the best ghats and sites for bridges determined this in great measure; where the line ran through jungle, a belt had to be cleared, afterwards the line of country was surveyed. This survey is a route traverse made with a 5 inch Everrett's Theodolite. The azimuth of the initial line has been kindly observed by Captain Scone [illegible] Surveyor, I not having instruments to d[illegible]

As the traverse proceeded [illegible] with flags, a[illegible] the levels were taken with cross sections of 300 feet on each side of the axis at intervals of 800 feet. Lieutenant Clarke's cross sections were made every 1,000 feet about, and extended for 150 feet on each side of the axis of every river and large nullah (i. e., one likely to require a bridge of greater span than 15 feet): a compass traverse was made usually for one mile below, and one and a half mile above, the proposed site of bridge in the case of the large streams.

Cross sections of these streams were carefully made at the site, and also, as a rule, one or more both above and below it. Longitudinal levels of the beds were taken for 8,000 feet up stream and 6,000 feet down-stream. I mention the average distances; of course they differed according to the nature of the rivers. The bed of the Nerbudda was levelled for four miles and more.

I, however, consider that where hill torrents have to be bridged (and most of the rivers and nullahs are of this description), very erroneous data are obtained from an extended distance of the levels of the bed. A few hundred feet up and downstream give a very much more correct idea of the velocity of the stream at any given points than miles of levels. I shall base my calculation on velocities deduced from levels of the beds on 2,000 feet up, and 1,000 feet down-stream, although I have, in deference to standing orders, made sections for greater distances.

The ghats were only roughly defined (except in the instance hereafter noted). I considered it waste of time to lay down gradients and survey a fixed line for ghats, the more so as I was unassisted. I satisfied myself, however, that ground existed at such pass for constructing a road up or down it, of an average gradient of 3·5 in 100, and with no sharper angle than 124 deg. In one ghat the gradient will be 4 in 100 for about 400 running feet.

On becoming acquainted with your implied wish that I should lay out the ghats, I did so in the case of the only one then remaining, that over the range of hills near Saugor. The ascent has one curve on the angle of 130, and an average gradient of 3·3 in 100. The descent has one curve on an angle of 140 deg., gradient less than 3 in 100. Fortunately I had a Native Sub-Overseer to make a compass traverse of this, or it would have taken more time than could be well spared at this advanced season of the year.

The road was not marked out. Any line would have been effaced during the coming rains, and until ground has been taken up, &c., I should not have considered myself authorized to inflict the damage that marking out the line would entail on the farmers; the greater part of the country through which the road will run, being a perfect garden.

No very formidable obstacles have to be encountered. In the valley of the Nerbudda there is that river 700 feet wide, and two of its tributaries, each of which will require about 11 speak roughly) 60 feet waterway; no other river is met with until close to Khaisree, where there is the Sonar and one of its tributaries; shallow, rocky-bedded streams, with say 120 and 30 feet waterway or under are passed between Khaisree and the Bewas River; all, as a rule, shallow with rocky beds. The Bewas is a large river. I should say it would take 150 or 200 feet of waterway in its bridge. It is the last river of any size.

I think there are besides these eight nullahs for which waterway, averaging 25 feet, will have to be provided. The beds of all are rocky and shallow.

The ghats are three in number. The ascent from the valley of the Nerbudda to the table land near Tendookheera.

The ascent and the descent of range of low hills between Khaisree and Heerapoor, thirty miles north of the former place, and the ascent and descent of the range of hills near Saugor. This last is the worst.

Besides there is a low spur from hills to be crossed half way between Seheyjpore and Khaisree, but it does not amount to a ghat, nor call for any special work. Its presence is felt by the increased gradient.

A somewhat similar spur, cut up by ravines, is met with near Heerapore.

The distances between the principal places named are roughly,

From Railway to Nerbudda	about	12 Miles
Nerbudda to Tendookheera	...	17 ,,
Tendookheera to Seheyjpore	...	11 ,,
Seheyjpore to Khaisree	...	10 ,,
Khaisree to Heerapore	...	18 ,,
Heerapore to Saugor	...	12 ,,

but the road will meet a pucka district road short of Saugor.

P. S.—I should have included the Jaum Pannee near Tendookheera waterway, about 50 or 60 feet, but very shallow.—Madras Athenæum and Daily News.

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POONA.

THE DECCAN COLLEGE.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay laid the foundation stone of this College, with much ceremony, at five o'clock on Saturday afternoon.

The spot selected is about a mile beyond the Bund, and across the Moota Moola river, but until a new bridge is built it can only be reached by a long detour round by Kirkee and over Holkur's bridge. The site is on a rising ground commanding a beautiful view of the rivers, the Poona city and camp, the Parvati hill, the neighbouring country, bounded by the hills to the south, and the forts of Singhur and Torna in the distance. A large tent was pitched in this locality, filled with sofas and chairs for the accommodation of a large number of visitors—we understand 500 invitations were issued—and close by was the stone suspended by strong chains over its destined position. A guard of honor of the 10th Native Infantry was in attendance, with the band, and also a detachment of the Poona Horse. The band of the Royal Artillery was also in attendance. The plans and drawings of the new College were displayed on a table in the tent, and a gilded trowel provided for the occasion.

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy and his three young sons, accompanied by Mr. Hamilton and several attendants, arrived shortly before five o'clock, in four carriages, and the visitors soon drove up in quick succession. We observed among others the Hon. J. D. Inverarity and Mrs. Inverarity; the Hon. Mr. Anderson; the Hon. Mr. Ellis; the Hon. Mr. Rustumjee Jamsetjee; the Hon. Mr. Juggonathjee Sunkersett; Sett Oomabhoy Huttasing, Esq.; Major General Smith, C. B.; Major General Hobson; Brigadier General Heath; Brigadier General Lucas; Colonel Forster; Colonel Gell; Mr. and Mrs. Morgan; Mr. C. Walter; Major Francis; Captain Waddington; Major and Mrs. Candy; Mr. and Mrs. Wordsworth; Mr. Coke; Professor Haug; Professor Candy; Baron and Baroness de Hochepied Larpent; the Ven. Archdeacon Boys; Mr. and Mrs. Hunter; Captain Wilkins; Mr. and Mrs. Birdwood; and several other ladies and officers, civil and military. The attendance of Parsee and native gentlemen was very large indeed, and we cannot attempt a complete list, but we noticed the following:—

Cursetjee Furdoonjee Parnck, Esq., Khan Bahadoor Pudumjee Pestonjee, Esq., Homjee Cursetjee Dadysett, Esq., Cowasjee Maneckjee Limjee, Esq., and several other influential Parsees of Bombay, who arrived by Friday evening's train. All the Parsee gentry were in full dress, and the spectacle was very grand and imposing. Several Native Sirdars and Sowcars were also present to witness the ceremony.

About half-past five o'clock His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere arrived, accompanied by Lady Frere, Miss Frere, Captain Leach, Captain Leith, and Dr. Stedman, and attended as usual by a cavalry escort. The Governor was received by Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, and conducted to the tent, the troops presenting arms and the band playing the National Anthem. Mr. Wordsworth then read the following address:—

Sir,—The Committee of the Deccan College have thought it proper that on this occasion a brief sketch should be laid before your Excellency of their past proceedings, and of those circumstances which have led to the proposed erection of a new College for the Deccan. Such a sketch, though it will probably contain little that is not already known to your Excellency, seems a natural prelude to the ceremony which is to take place here to-day.

The Poona College—which, when the new buildings are completed, will merge its present title in the more comprehensive one of the Deccan College—has existed in one shape or another since the year 1821. Even at that date it could not be regarded as altogether a new creation. Under the government of the Peishwas a certain sum had yearly been set apart for gifts and pensions to Brahmins, with the object (among other objects) of keeping alive in this part of India a knowledge of the ancient sacred literature of the Hindus. The British Government, anxious to fulfil as far as it conscientiously could the obligations which it had contracted in entering upon the government of the Deccan, resolved to continue these payments. It did not, however, escape the observation of the able men who were at that time responsible for the government of the Deccan that this large annual expenditure was hardly any longer fulfilling those purposes for which it was originally instituted. The political disorganization to which India was subjected in the last century, the frequent wars, and at a later period the corruptness and weakness of the Mahratta government, had produced their natural effects, in first isolating, and then gradually extinguishing, the ancient schools of theological and philosophical science for which [illegible] more particularly, was a [illegible] brated. The knowledge of [illegible] ture and language was [illegible] have [illegible] wholly ex[illegible]y was of course unknown, and philosophy had become corrupted into a mere mechanical repetition of the formula of past thinking. Under such circumstances it was easy to forsee that the natural tendencies of the day, if left wholly uncorrected, would lead in no long time to the absolute extinction of the ancient schools of Indian learning. Fortunately at this very time an interest had been awakened in another quarter of the globe in the history of the Hindus, and the three leading nations of Europe were entering with various measures of perseverance and success on those new studies to which they had lately been introduced. As the ancient schools of Greece were re-invigorated in the fourth and fifth centuries of our era by an alliance with Christian philosophy and dogma; as the philosophy of Christ in Europe was at a later day reinvigorated by the great inventions of the fifteenth century and the revival of classical studies, so it was the fortunate destiny of India, when all knowledge of its ancient language and sciences was fast disappearing, to be brought into those close relations with the English nation and Government which have done so much for it in the past, and promise so much for it in the future.

A perception of these truths led the Government of 1821 as the pensions and allowances fell in, to devote the saving thus effected to the foundation of a Sanskrit College, exclusively for Brahmins. The Sanskrit College so founded existed till 1837. The method and scope of its studies resembled those of the Sanskrit Colleges of Benares and Calcutta, on which so unfavorable an opinion was pronounced by Bishop Heber in 1825 and by Lord Macaulay and Lord William Bentinck in 1836. At that later date a movement in favour of European studies made itself felt in various parts of India, and among other places at Poona. In 1837 some branches of Hindu learning were discontinued in the Poona College, and the study of English and the vernacular introduced. At the same time the College was opened to other classes of the community. In 1851 the College was amalgamated with the English School, and the two continued united till 1857. In that memorable year the Despatch which authorised the establishment of the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay was received in India, and the two Colleges of this Presidency, the Elphinstone College and the Poona College, were definitely separated from the Elphinstone Institution and the Poona School, and placed on an independent footing. The Poona College has, however, continued under the same roof with the Poona High School until the present year. But the old palace, among many other inconveniences, has not room enough to contain the two Institutions, and on other grounds the separation of the two was felt to be desirable. When this became generally known, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, the representative of a family famous for the munificence of its deeds in London, no less than in Bombay and Poona, come forward and offered to contribute a lakh of rupees towards the erection of a new College, and the Government of India was graciously pleased to sanction the expenditure of another lakh towards the same object. A committee was accordingly formed consisting of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy; the Director of Public Instruction, Mr. Howard, whose absence on this occasion is a cause of sincere regret to his friends; Mr. Coke, the Inspector of schools for the Central Division; Major Francis; Captain Wilkins, the Architect; and the Principal of the College.

The reasons which determined the Committee in favour of the present site are well known to your Excellency, and have received the warm approval of the present Secretary of State for India. The College is not exclusively a College for Poona. The majority of the present students have come from a distance and are living without any proper supervision, often in wretched lodgings in the City. To bring these youths together under one roof, and more immediately under the eye of the College authorities, is an object of the highest importance, and one for which I, for one, would willingly sacrifice many other minor conveniences. When the College buildings and the new bridge are completed the distance from the City will be about two miles. My own hope is that all our students will live with us during the University terms (an arrangement which would still leave them the third part of the year to be spent with their friends and connections), and thus realise in some measure that ideal of University life to which every member of a European University feels himself so deeply indebted.

The work of preparing designs for the new building was fortunately entrusted to Captain Wilkins, on data furnished to him by the Director of Public Instruction and the Principal of the College. I will, with your Excellency's permission, read a brief description of the proposed buildings, with which I have been favoured by Captain Wilkins:

Description of the Deccan College.

The Deccan College, designed in the southern Gothic style of Architecture has been planned to occupy three sides of a Quadrangle, the fourth side being left open, to admit the sea breeze. The building will be placed a little west of south, not only to admit the breeze, but also to give a very beautiful view of Poona and the valley of the Moota Moola from the College Hall and Cloisters.

The central side of the Quadrangle, which is the longest and 242 feet in length, with a breadth of 524 feet, will thus face nearly North and South. No shelter from the sun's rays will be required on the North side, but an arcaded cloister on circular pillars with carved capitals and bases will be carried round the building on the interior side of the Quadrangle on both stories.

Approached from Poona by the new bridge about to be commenced, the building will be entered under the Tower at the west end of the Central side; a staircase will thence lead to the first floor, whilst the Carriage road will penetrate the building and form a junction with the road leading to Holkar's bridge. The cloister on the first story will be uninterrupted from one end of the building to the other, crossing the entrance way by a bridge. The entrance under the Tower will be vaulted and the Tower itself, rising to a height of 106 feet, will contain the Principal's Record and Library rooms above.

In the central building ground floor are the main staircase, four tutors' class rooms, laboratory, and four students' studies. In the wings are contained 30 students' studies; two turret staircases at differents points communicate with the first floor.

On the first floor are provided in the central building a large college hall 70 by 25 feet, three tutors' class rooms, and two students' rooms, whilst the wings give accommodation to ten Parsee and European students.

The College Hall will have an open timber roof on a wall 22 feet in height. A balcony runs along the North side, and an octagonal turret in the centre of the College Hall. Cloisters will rise to a considerable height above the Hall and contain a belfry.

The whole building will be constructed of stone.

The plans of the buildings have been placed on the table for inspection.

The building thus described will be a great ornament to this city and its neighbourhood. It may also be permitted us to express a hope that this material exhibition of the honor due to learning and study may be the means of inducing some to enter the College who at present are but little inclined to do so. The number of students in the College at present is not a high one, nor, I am sorry to say, an increasing one. The great demand for the services of natives who have a knowledge of English is one cause of this, the high standard enforced by the University is perhaps another; but there is not the slighest reason for supposing that inclination for European studies is less active than it was, or that it is likely to decline in the future. It may be said that we are beginning at the wrong end in erecting a College before we have a great and increasing pressure of students. But in education, as in some other things, the supply must often precede the demand; and it is well that there should be generous persons in the community who are willing to act on the spirit of faith and cast in their contributions towards a good work before the world in general is convinced that it is a necessary one. In this spirit, we believe, the gentleman has acted to whom the public of Poona and the Deccan are mainly indebted for the College which is about to be built on this spot.

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy then read the following, which he afterwards handed to the Governor:—

Honorable Sir,—All who are interested in the progress of education among the natives of Western India, will feel sincerely grateful to your Excellency for your condescension and kindness in attending here to-day. I may be permitted to add in an especial manner my personal thanks, for while your Excellency is inaugurating an important educational work, you are at the same time paying a distinguished honor to myself and my family, and of this honor we are deeply sensible.

The reorganization of the Poona College in appropriate buildings on this healthy and beautiful spot, will produce, I trust, fruits of the best and most lasting kind. Here, Professors and Students will be able to associate together to an extent that has hitherto been found impossible.

The experiment of "College Residence" has, I understand, been sufficiently tried in Bombay, in Ahmedabad, and even here in Poona, to show that the difficulties in its way, arising from native family habits, are not so serious or so deeply rooted as to render them impossible of removal by the exercise of a little tact. When I was in England, three years ago, I observed that the educated classes attach considerable importance to the system of resident studentship, practised in the public schools and universities of that country; and being desirous that my countrymen should [illegible] advantages of the system (modified of course to render it suited to India) it is particularly gratifying to me to know that the experiment will be tried here on a large scale, and at a time when the College of this City has a staff of able and learned Professors, such as it never possessed at any previous time. Under their zealous care and assiduous attention I trust that the general scope and usefulness of the Deccan College will be considerably enlarged, and that the career of improvement which has marked the management of the last few years will continue until the benefits of the education, which will be imparted within the walls here to be erected, shall be felt in every Deccan Village.

I now, Honorable Sir, beg your Excellency to lay the First Stone of the Buildings of the future Deccan College.

Sir Bartle Frere then spoke to the following effect:—

Sir Jamsetjee, Mr. Wordsworth, and Gentlemen of the Committee:—I have, on more than one previous occasion, expressed the pleasure I feel as the Head of this Government in seeing the wealth which has been accumulated by commercial enterprise, and the fruits of industry, carried on in Bombay under the protection of the British Crown, so nobly applied to benefit and adorn this ancient Mahratta Capital.

This pleasure is enhanced when, as now, we recognize in the public benefactor a member of a family whose charities have become proverbial, and in whom we may regard a right use of the gifts of Providence as an hereditary virtue.

Some doubt has, I believe, been expressed as to the suitableness of this site, which is at present far removed from any other human habitation and from the busy precincts of the City, but I feel convinced that the Committee which selected this site exercised a wise discretion, not only because they have placed the College far from the temptations and distractions of the town, but because they seem to me to have designed what is most appropriate for an institution which is henceforth to be not merely the Poona College but the College of the Deccan. If the great future which I confidently anticipate for this College is ever realized it must cease to draw its students from those who lived on the superstitious charity of the Peishwas or who now derive a precarious existence from whatever can be earned by any pursuits save those which involve severe mental or bodily labor. Here, I trust, will be found the children of the old Deccan families, some being trained to occupy wisely and with public benefit positions secured to them by inheritance, others seeking the means of distinction in active professions, but not looking to the service of Government otherwise than as a profession of honor and distinction, peculiarly free from all those sordid motives of action which now, I fear, too often form its chief attraction.

Here the students will be able to devote, as our European youth are wont to do, their whole attention and all their energies to study, without distraction by family cares or even by the pleasures of home, and their bodies will be invigorated by fresh air and healthy exercise, to which we attach so much importance but which are so often denied to the Indian student or the dweller in towns.

Your recollections, Sir Jamsetjee, of our great English Colleges to which you have just alluded, will lead you to remark two most prominent features, which will not be found in our Deccan College. It will have no Chapel—It can have no common Hall. I feel it a great privilege, Sir, to be able to speak to you and to those native gentlemen here present frankly and freely on this subject without, I trust, any risk of misconception. You know that in not proposing to make religious teaching any part, as in most of our Colleges at home, of the studies of this College, we are not actuated by any ignorance or want of feeling for the paramount importance of the religious element in every complete system of education. You know that among ourselves in England, however much we may differ on points of religious belief, religion, in one form or another, is the most vitally active principle in all that we do, or abstain from doing, whether as a community or as individuals, and that we could not, if we would, omit religion from anything which pretended to be a perfect system of education.

Still less will you suppose that, valuing religion as the foundation of all that we prize most, whether in our political or social economy, we withhold it from the students of this College from any narrow jealousy, or from any feeling lest it should weaken our position as the rulers of this country.

Apart from higher motives, upon which I need not dwell, you know that whatever of power or of knowledge we, as Englishmen, value most, has by the Crown and Parliament of England been freely placed within the reach of all Her Majesty's Indian subjects in any part of Her empire. And we could not, if we would, withhold from those who might be willing to learn them, those truths which we believe to be the great talisman of our success as a nation.

The simple reason why that religious teaching, which every one of us would regard as of supreme importance in the education of his own child, is necessarily omitted from the course of study in this College is that the parents of the scholars would not willingly permit their children to learn this most important part of education in the way and to the extent to which we, as parents, would wish to teach it.

Some men, for whose opinions I feel a high respect, but with whom I cannot agree on this point, deem that we do wrong in not teaching here the whole of what we ourselves hold as necessary to a prefect education, and many, I know, condemn that system of State education which has been handed down to us by Mr. Mountstuart Elphinstone, the venerated founder of this College and of the present educational system of Western India.

I cannot say I agree with such opinions, or that I think any fault can fairly be found with Government if here, as in Ireland, we acquiesce in the teaching of less than the whole circle of a perfect education. If all that you as parents are willing for your children to receive is here taught, if we honestly tell you that what is so taught is but a part of the great whole and does not contain what we Englishmen think the most vital and valuable part of a perfect education, I cannot see that we are in any way unfaithful to the cause of truth.

The College which is to be accommodated in the Building we this day purpose to found, possessed, as the learned Principal has shown us, already a history and traditions of its own, in its old habitation in the Capital of the Peishwas, which it has now outgrown.

I trust we may safely augur for it a future of prolonged usefulness and distinction in its new habitation. The youth who will here come under the tuition of the Professors of the Deccan College will belong for the most part to a race which has during many centuries vindicated its title to rank among the most intellectual of all the tribes of Asia,—that Asia which was a mother of intellect and learning at the time when the literature of Greece was yet in its infancy.

Ages of comparative darkness and inactivity must not blind us to the fact that the Brahminical students of this College can trace a pedigree, more undoubted than any accorded by Western Heraldry, to those poets and sages from whom the travellers of twenty three centuries ago carried to the Father of Grecian History the traces of an earlier literature and civilization. These Brahmin youths may still read in their own sacred language the writings of ancestors from whose speculations the great western philosophers of Alexander's era were not ashamed to gather wisdom. We have abundant reason to feel assured that, however much a long course of misrule and consequent barbarism may have obscured the light, the true intellectual fire yet burns in the minds of this wonderful race—opportunity is only wanting to call out the political and administrative ability such as has been shewn by Nana Fernavese, and still more lately by Raja Dinker Rao, and to my own knowledge by some of the Hindoo Gentlemen whom I see here present this evening, and no Western scholar who has tried the capacity of this race for the more subtle attractions of science or literature has ever expressed disappointment at the result.

The scholars of this College will here, we may hope, rekindle that light of ancient Sanscrit learning which once for so many centuries burnt so brightly in the Vedic Colleges, which have been alluded to by the learned Principal as having once flourished on the banks of the Godavery and Chrisna, but of which the last embers hardly now survive. It is, Sir, a singular coincidence which brings to a College built at the expense of one of your race, and a chair maintained by the English Government, one of the greatest Sanscrit scholars of Germany (Dr. Haug) to teach to Brahmin youth the ancient language of their Vedas.

Here, too, as Mr. Wordsworth has told us, they will apply themselves to studies as yet hardly known to the Hindoo youth of the Deccan, the languages of ancient Rome, and I hope of Greece too, those famous off-shoots of the great family of languages to which Sanscrit has given its name and which finds in Sanscrit its most perfect and fully organized form of expression.

Knowing what all European literature owes to Latin and Greek, I cannot but look for great results when the stores of ancient Greek and Roman literature shall become familiar to the educated minds of modern India.

But it is from the more perfect acquaintance with the modern literature of our own country that I augur the greatest results in the education of which this College will, I hope, be a principal seat. A study of our own Poets and Historians, our great writers on philosophical and political and physical science, and on all their varied application to the arts of modern life, will, I am assured, work changes of which our imaginations can now form but an instinct idea. [illegible] cannot [illegible] that the intellect of this people has been already deeply stirred by contact with a civilization and literature so different from their own, so fertile in all the seeds of change and progress as those of Western Europe, and I cannot help anticipating a new and brighter development of Hindoo intellect when it feels the influence of those minds which have informed and directed the energies of the modern English people.

These are briefly the reasons, Sir, why I cannot but think that the work which you have now in hand will be something more than an episode in the history of a noble family—it will, I hope and believe, be an epoch in the intellectual history of a great people.

The Governor was then conducted to the stone, whither the whole assembly also adjourned, and stood in a circle round. A bottle, containing some new coins, and a copy of the *Poona Observer* of the day—which will convey to posterity an authentic version of our late lucid criticism on Mr. Howard's series of school books—was then placed by His Excellency under the stone, and a brass plate upon it closing the cavity. The stone was then lowered into its place, and the Governor struck it thrice with the mallet, using these words: "I declare this stone to be well and truly laid, to be the foundation of the Deccan College; and may God prosper the work."

His Excellency then offered his congratulations to Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy; and immediately proceeded to make a statement to the following effect:—He mentioned that on his way to the ceremony a letter had reached him from Sir J. Jeejeebhoy the purport of which he felt it his duty to make known to the assembly before they separated. The details of the sad disaster which had be fallen the Capital of British India had only that morning been received. Out of 200 ships securely moored in the Hoogly, when the storm broke over Calcutta on the evening of the 6th, hardly a dozen remained unimpaired. There had been great loss of life, the lowest estimate gave 200 as the number of European sailors lost, from which an idea might be formed of the probable loss among the hundreds of thousands of the native inhabitants; and the damage done to property was estimated at two millions sterling. It was certain that great distress must follow—much of it quite irremediable by human aid, but much might doubtless be done by assistance promptly rendered. There was no time to be lost, and Sir Jamsetjee and those of his Hindoo and Parsee friends who were there assembled that evening had joined together and subscribed a lack of rupees, His Excellency's colleague, the Hon'ble Rustomjee Jamsetjee having already signified by telegram his contribution of rupees 25,000. This would not in any way interfere with what would doubtless be done in Bombay, as soon as time allowed, but His Excellency felt sure that all present would agree with him that such acts of prompt and considerate charity formed an appropriate and noble accompaniment to the ceremony in which they had all that day taken part.

While this was in progress refreshments were laid out in the tent, and the European portion of the guests straightway proceeded to do justice to them. The tempting display of wines and moselle-cup provided by the hospitable Baronet, rendered this by no means a matter of mere ceremony, and from the large number of guests present some time was taken up in the process. The sun had long since sunk below the horizon, and the full moon was just silvering the upper edges of the eastern clouds, when His Excellency and party drove off, the troops presenting arms, and the band playing, as before. The guests, after thanking their host for a very agreeable entertainment, then began to drive homewards, but the moon was high in the heavens long before the last of the hundred carriages we saw drawn up on the ground can have reached the Poona camp or city.

In the evening, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy entertained a large party of Parsee gentlemen, who had responded to his invitation, from Bombay and Poona, at dinner at his residence in the Civil lines. The health of Her Majesty and that of Sir Bartle Frere were duly honored. The Fountain Hall was splendidly decorated for the occasion, and an accomplished nautch girl was in attendance.—*Poona Observer*.

THE BACK BAY JOB.

(From the Poona Observer.)

Our readers may remember that we never joined in the outcry raised by one of our Bombay contemporaries against the grant of Back Bay, in the island of Bombay, to the company who have undertaken to reclaim it. On the contrary, we considered, and still consider, that it was a noble enterprise, and that Government were perfectly right in encouraging it. Perhaps, as it has turned out, it might have been better had it been deferred a year or two, for the excessive pressure upon the labor market which it has occasioned may not improbably have injurious effects on the community. However, this perhaps could not have been foreseen, and it is at any rate too late to remedy it now, for the works are in the hands of a private company and there exists no power in the ordinary course of law which could interfere with them.

But though we gave our approbation to the scheme in general, we must candidly say we cannot extend it to the mode in which the shares have been distributed. We know nothing more on this subject than everybody knows, and common rumour asserts; but the course adopted by the original projectors is pretty notorious, and the public, of which we are a part, are no doubt in possession of the general facts of the case. And we do not hesitate to assert that the course taken was not by any means a prudent one, and not a perfectly creditable one.

The shares in the new scheme were unquestionably the property of the grantees to whom Government assigned the land, or rather sea, which was to be the theatre of their operations; and they were at liberty to do what they pleased with them. But we cannot bring ourselves to believe that Government, when conceding the grant to them, contemplated their treating these shares so completely as their private property, as to divide them among themselves, and then either sell or (which is much more objectionable) give them away to their own friends. These shares were of very considerable value, and in the hands of private individuals were invested with dormant powers—to be used or not—of bribery to an immense extent. It was in the power of the original holders to lay Government officials under personal obligations of the most binding nature, by giving them shares at par, and this power, if common report is not unusually fallacious—" and this wise world of ours is seldom wrong,"—has been very freely exercised. In many cases we have heard of, the shares are declared to have been given away absolutely without any consideration or payment whatever on the part of the receiver, the sum of Rs. 5,000, which is the nominal value of them, being paid by the generous donor, who was to repay himself out of the actual value of the share when sold, which was sure to be five times as much. The gift of a share under these circumstances was of course simply equivalent to a present of twenty thousand rupees, more or less. In other cases the share, as we have said, was given at par, the receiver of the gift paying the 5,000 rupees.

Now putting aside all consideration of the possibility of these gifts being made in some cases a means of actual bribery, and given for some return expected or implied, it certainly seems to us that speaking generally the permitted existence of so huge a weight of potential bribery in the hands of a few individuals was a measure contrary to public policy, and which Government ought to have foreseen and prevented. It was not the right way of managing the matter. We are far from implying for a moment that there was anything dishonorable in an English official accepting a share in the Back Bay, or any other present from a native or European merchant, except so far perhaps as it may be interpreted as being inconsistent with the rules of the service. But still it was an improper mode of managing the distribution of the shares; it was not a proceeding very highly creditable to our reputation for public spirit; it was not a thing to be proud of; it does not tend to raise higher the already high and untarnished fame of the British services; it will not make the natives respect us more. The proper plan would have been to have put the whole of the shares up to public auction at once, just as those belonging to Government were sold. They should have been distributed to the first comers, or the highest bidders. It is quite true that in a legal point of view the shares were the property of the original projectors of the scheme; but they were not theirs to divide among themselves; they should have been all placed in one list and sold publicly in the first instance. No doubt the purchaser of a share, having paid for it at its market value, was at liberty to sell or give it to any one he pleased; but in our opinion the same power should not have been left in the hands of the original grantees, who should have been obliged, if Government had well considered the terms of the agreement made with them, to put the whole up to public auction at once and divide the proceeds fairly by these terms. It was not right, it was not becoming, it was not safe, it was not beneficial to the public, that so huge an engine should remain in their hands to be used, it may be for political or party purposes.

There is, however, one more aspect of the question to which it is impossible not to advert; and that is the strong probability that Government officials, in accepting presents of this nature (whether a share at par or a share at nothing at all, does not much matter, the difference being only between twenty thousand rupees and twenty-five thousand) from natives, as it is alleged that some of them have, are not acting in direct disobedience to the rules of the service. We always understood, at any rate, that officers of Government were prohibited from receiving presents of value from natives. If such a rule exists, we conceive the Bombay Government can consistently with its obvious duty have but one course before it; and that is, to hold an enquiry and discover which of its servants, if any, have transgressed it, in this particular case; and if it be found that any of them have, the offenders—offenders against the laws, though we should by no means wish to style them offenders against honor and morality—to be compelled either to resign the service or surrender the valuable property thus acquired to the State, by which it should be sold for public benefit, as State presents from natives are. Under ordinary circumstances we should never recommend any such course as an inquisitorial enquiry into private affairs; but the present circumstances are not ordinary circumstances. Opportunities of enrichment like this do not happen every day—hardly every century. Power of laying influential persons under obligation, to an extent hitherto almost undreamt of, has been centered in the hands of a few men; that it should never in any case have been abused, is a fact which it would be extremely satisfactory to have proved [illegible] Government—arbitrary rules perhaps, but still rules, and made not without good cause of old—prohibit, if we are not mistaken, that it should even be used, in any way; in short, do not permit influential men to be laid under obligation at all. It is under these circumstances that rumour with her thousand tongues has been busy with all sorts of names; she has not spared even members of Government, and she has made exceedingly free with one of its Secretaries; officials of inferior note, but still of high influence, are talked of constantly; lastly, an impression prevails that this obliging process has been very general indeed. But the question is, should it not have been barred by the original obligation to the State of servants of Government not to be obliged?

We are entirely ignorant whom we may have offended by the above remarks; and indeed it do not very much care. It is better to state our candid opinion, and look for answering candour on our reader's part. We do not see how it can be denied, even by those whom we may have hit, that our view of the case is the right one.

POONA—PAST AND PRESENT.

(From the Poona Observer.)

A Return lately published by the Government of Bombay shows that land has been bought within a few months in the neighbourhood of Poona for a sum equal to one thousand years purchase of the annual Government rental. This certainly seems to imply an expectation on the part of purchasers that this station is a place of still growing importance.

It is exactly a century and a half since Poona, then a small and comparatively insignificant town, passed into the possession of the first of the hereditary Peishwas. The office, which is that of prime minister, was instituted by Sivajee in 1656, and a Brahman named Shamraje Punt appointed, but he was afterwards deposed, and Moro Punt Pingley raised to the office, which remained in his family till 1714, when Byhroo Punt Pingley having been defeated by Kanojee Angria was deposed by his master, Raja Shao, (Sivajee's grandson) and the dignity conferred upon Ballajee Wishwanath, (who had forced a convention on favorable terms with Angria) with Ramajee Punt Bhanoo as his Furnwees, or deputy accountant. The former of these chiefs was the ancestor of Bajee Rao, and the latter of Nana Furnavese. In the same year the new Peishwa having released the Punt Suchewa, who was a minor and a prisoner in the hands of Dummajee, a rebel chief, at Hingungaam, the Punt's mother, Yessoo Bai, in gratitude made over all her son's rights in the Poona district to the Peishwa, with the then important possession of the fortress of Poorundhur. Thus did Poona pass into the possession of the family of Ballajee, who, aided by the indolence of Raja Shao and their own talents, made it a foundation on which they afterwards reared one of the most powerful monarchies in Asia. Poona had even then been for some time a place of growing importance, though nothing like what it afterwards became.

The meaning of the name of Poona in unknown, and Molesworth helps us not. Equally unknown, to us at least, is the meaning of the name "Moyabad," which probably few of our readers are aware that the mighty emperor Alumgeer, the Conqueror of the world (whom mortals call Aurungzebe) was graciously pleased to bestow upon our favored city in the year 1703. It was the custom in those days for kings perpetually to give new names to old places; and it is hardly necessary to say that in by far the largest number of cases the new names were in a short time entirely forgotten, as in the instance just mentioned. Another case is that of Sattara, which the same Emperor called Azim Tara, after one of his sons. Similarly his father gave to Delhi the name of Shahjehanabad, but no one ever calls it so. Sometimes both names remain in use: for instance, there is a city in the north which the English always call Allyghur, and the Hindoos invariably call Coel. The city of Deogurh received from one of the Mogul kings the name of Dowlatabad, which it still retains. We are uncertain whether the name Agra is a corruption of Akberabad, as is commonly supposed, for an older name of the place, a conjecture which analogy would make more probable, especially as there is so slight a resemblance between the long name and its supposed derivative.

The Mahrattas followed the prevailing fashion, and Sivajee was in the habit of new naming all his forts, doubtless considering this one of the prerogatives of royalty. But he was hardly more fortunate than his Mogul rivals, for his names have seldom come into general use. The forts of Raegurh and Rajgurh are hardly exceptions, for it can hardly be said that they had any names at all before he fortified them. If new names ever got a hold on the gratitude of a people, one would have supposed that the fort of Singhur, which he called by that name, and which is identified with all his career, and situated among the retreats of the hill men who formed his victorious armies, would have retained the appellation thus given. Sivajee called it Singhur, and we English dutifully do the same from his example; but you will never hear a native, especially one who lives near the spot, call it anything but *Sheogurh*—and this we have no doubt is the old name of the place among those who are the best authorities—namely the people who live nearest it. It is said by Grant Duff to have been once called Kondaneb, but this name seems now to have been quite forgotten, and possibly it was never in very common use. A similar ambiguity exists with regard to Poorhundur. This name is certainly not of very recent imposition, for we believe the celebrated house of the Poorundhurees draw their title from it; but we think it very likely it is not the original name of the place, which the natives always call *Poonadhur*. This last we suspect to be the ancient indigenous name; and corresponding to it the spot has always been considered as in some way connected with Poona, and in old days commanded it, and was the principal fortress in the Poona district. Changes in modern warfare have now, strangely enough, made Poona the strongest place of the two. The hill forts have long ceased to be formidable, while circumstances have made the city in the plain a very strong position. The only danger likely to threaten us now is from the sea coast: but we command the passes of the Ghats, of which there are very few practicable for artillery along a length of a thousand miles; while we believe the Sungum would probably be found an important element in a defensive point of view in aid of fortifications. Stone walls have gone somewhat out of fashion since the siege of Sebastopol, where it was found that earthworks were equally serviceable, with the additional advantage that they can be created in any spot where they are required, within a very few months or even days, and at comparatively little expense.

The history of Poona has exhibited a steady advance ever since we first heard of it as the residence of Siwajee in his youth, and his mother Jijibai. His father was then viceroy in the Carnatic, both districts being alike under the sway of the kings of the now deserted Beejapoor—so rapidly do dynasties succeed one another in the "unchanging" land of the east. It has had some strange vicissitudes, for instance in 1803 it was only saved from utter destruction by a forced march of the Duke of Wellington from the north after the battle of Assaye, accompanied by Malcolm as political agent. They approached just in time to prevent the troops of Holkur from burning down the city, which it is believed they intended to do, before they evacuated it. Poona was never a place of much trade; it has a fine manufacture of brass, which we wish were more encouraged; but the prosperity of the place has always been solely owing to its being a seat of government. To judge from such auguries for the future as present indications supply, Poona would seem to be even yet only at the beginning of its career of prosperity.

ORIGIN OF THE "MARSEILLAISE."

(From a correspondent of the Daily News.)

I read in the papers that an action at law is pending in France, involving the question of whether Rouget de Lisle was the author of this song. According to the account of M. de Lisle himself, he composed both the verses and the music; and if this statement was a misrepresentation he must have been not only a literary imposter, but one of a remarkably fraudulent kind, because I believe it was principally, if not solely, owing to his being the supposed author of the song, that he received a pension of 1,500 francs, immediately after the revolution of 1830, from Louis Philippe. At that time, in September, I saw M. de Lisle at his own house, at Choisy-le-Roy, a village near Paris. He was then seventy years of age, a fresh-looking and affable old gentleman. I showed him a printed copy of the song, and he related to me minutely the circumstances under which it was produced, pointing out, however, in my copy, several words wherein, as he said, there were mistakes, that is, variations from his own composition. The song, he told me, was produced while he was on service as a captain of engineers in the French army, and he composed it at Strasburg, in the month of April, 1792, during the night following the declaration of war by Austria and Prussia. "Le Chant de l'Armee du Rhin" was the title given to it by the author; but a daily publication, edited at that time by M. de Lisle and other young officers of the army of the Rhine, conveyed the animating effusion throughout the south of France. The Marseillaise were just then marching upon Paris; they read it on their way; and they arrived at the capital chanting these verses. Hence the name given by the Parisians, "L'Hymne des Marseillaise." The forty battalions of national volunteers formed at Paris in fifteen days, beat the Duke of Brunswick and the Prussians in Champagne, on the 28th of September, 1792, and routed them again in a few days after at Jemappe. These volunteers were commanded by General Dumouriez, having under his orders General d'Orleans, since King Louis Philippe; and they marched up to each engagement with the enemy singing, "Allons, enfants de la patrie," &c. The "Marseillaise" was always the song of the French army from 1792 to 1804, when the first Buonaparte, having made himself Emperor, and doubting the benefit to himself of such a hymn, caused other songs to come forth which were better calculated to make soldiers admire emperors. Twice subsequently, in 1830 and 1848, the same chant has performed its revolutionary office, and received its quietus by suppression. M. de Lisle was the author of a whole volume of lyric poetry, which was published along with a good deal of music of his own, I think in 1830. His account of the "Marseillaise," as he told it to me, was this. His brother officers, knowing him to have some pretensions to the poetic as well as the musical faculty, said, upon the occasion before mentioned that he must write a song. It was, too, required to be forthcoming without delay, and it was, as De Lisle said, the result of one night's meditation; the martial muse being aided only by the fiddle. Going to bed with the injunction of his comrades, he joined them at breakfast-time playing his air and singing his song. Some of the errors mentioned are these: "Les *maitres* nos destinees" should be "Les *moteurs*," &c. "*Dans* tes ennemis expirans *vois*" should be "*Que* tes ennemis expirans *voiont*." There is a seventh stanza frequently added beginning "*Nous entrerons dans la carriere*"; but this is not De Lisle's, and belongs, I think, to another song. M. de Lamartine gives, if I remember rightly, a somewhat different account of the Marseillaise, but he does not question the authorship being that of De Lisle. I believe that Sir Walter Scott has somewhere a speculation that the air is borrowed, and of a date much older than the Marseillaise volunteers. As to another French song, Sir Walter leaves a record to which recent turns of fortune lend a "greater moral interest" than he could have anticipated. In "Paul's letters to his Kinsfolk," speaking of the field of Waterloo, he says—"A relique of greater moral interest was given me by a lady, whose father had found it upon the field of battle. It is a manuscript collection of French songs, bearing the stains of clay and blood, which probably indicate the fate of the proprietor. One or two of these romances I thought pretty, and have since had an opportunity of having them translated into English, by meeting at Paris with one of our Scottish men of rhyme." Hereupon Sir Walter produces a translation, entitled "Romance of Dunois," of that same "Partant pour la Syrie" which is now the French national music of an Emperor Napoleon the Third!

GENERAL M'CLELLAN.

(From the Daily News' New York Correspondent.)

Without the platform, or on a war platform, even if a "conservative" one, I think M'Clellan's chances of success would be very good; but with such a platform as he has been placed upon I cannot believe that he has any chance at all, unless he should repudiate or modify it by a declaration of his own private opinions and intentions, in his letter accepting the nomination, which is, it is thought, not unlikely. In fact, something of this kind has been foreshadowed in the *World*, by giving, in as conspicuous a position as the platform of the convention, General M'Clellan's letter from Harrison's Landing to the President in June, 1862, containing his "views" on the policy the Government ought to pursue in the conduct of the war, and pending it; "General M'Clellan's platform." It is evidently intended that M'Clellan's own sentiments shall make amends for those of the convention. But I doubt if they will. No President, not even Andrew Jackson, great as was his force of character, has ever yet succeeded in emancipating himself from the control of the leaders of the party which has elected him, they hang round him at Washington, watch every one of his acts, and are consulted upon it, and in short shape his policy. Any discretion he may be allowed to enjoy is as to details. Now, M'Clellan is notoriously a man of by no means a strong character, a man unusually plastic and impressionable. While in the command of the army he was "managed" with unfortunate facility; since his deposition, it is well known that his political course has been shaped by the democratic leaders. Much light is thrown on his relations with them by Lord Lyons' despatch to Lord Russell, written Nov. 17, 1862, in which he says—"On the following morning, however, intelligence arrived which dashed the rising hopes of the conservatives. It was announced that General M'Clellan had been dismissed from the command of the army of the Potomac, and ordered to repair to his home; that he had been, in fact, altogether removed from active service. The general had been regarded as the representative of the conservative principle in the army. Support of him had been made one of the articles of the conservative electoral programme. His dismissal was taken as a sign that the President had thrown himself entirely into the arms of the extreme radical party, and that the attempt to carry out the policy of that party would be persisted in. The irritation of the conservatives at New York was certainly very great; it seemed, however, to be not unmixed with consternation and despondency. . . . I listened with attention to the accounts given me of the plans and hopes of the conservative party. At the bottom I thought I perceived a desire to put an end to the war, even at the risk of losing the Southern States altogether; but it was plain it was not thought prudent to avow this desire."

There is no reason whatever to suppose that the opinion and hopes of the conservatives have undergone any change since that time, nor has their influence over M'Clellan diminished. On the contrary, I think is has deepened as his hopes of political distinction have risen, and he would doubtless enter the White House as their creature. They can truly say they have made him. They found him an obscure subaltern. He has done nothing to achieve enviable distinction; but they have adhered to him through good and evil report, and have ended by making him what is called their standard-bearer. Should they seat him in the presidential chair, they would place him under obligations which even a stronger man than he might find it very difficult to disregard.

It is this fact, and the well-known character and views of the men who surround him, which constitute the main difficulty in the way of M'Clellan's success, and the main ground of hope for the Republicans. There are a vast number of persons who would trust him personally, who declare they would not trust his following, particularly when the opinions and desires of that following are set down in black and white on a platform. For there is nothing more certain than that, although there are plenty of people who are bitterly hostile to the administration, and who are anxious to place the government in other hands, and who would gladly see the war conducted in a different way, there is not the ghost of a chance for any candidate or any party who proposes either through peace or war to let the South have its own way in the matter of separation. People will consent to a cessation of hostilities, if it be made clear that negotiations for peace, with re-union as their basis, will immediately follow, but not otherwise. And people are not such fools as not to see that the adoption of the sage suggestion of the democratic convention for a cessation of hostilities with "a view to an ultimate convention," would be simply an unconditional surrender of the whole question at issue between the North and South. Therefore, I am satisfied that nothing of the kind will ever take place.

M'Clellan is still farther embarrassed by the choice of Pendleton for the vice-presidency. The latter is an Ohio man of very respectable standing, but he has been from the beginning of the war a warm partisan of the South. He preached against the war from the first minute, voted against all supplies for carrying it on in his Place in Congress, and has never lost an opportunity of denouncing everybody engaged in it. He is, and has been in fact all along, a "Copperhead" *par excellence*. He has never disguised his desire that the South should achieve its independence, if that was what it sought, and stands, in short, in precisely the same position as Vallandigham, except that he is much less violent in his language, or in other words, is a man of more taste and culture. His nomination is, also, a sop thrown to the peace party. It remains to be seen whether M'Clellan can carry him on his back through the fray. It is very much doubted.

Still there is no denying it, the republicans are filled with doubt and discouragement, at least in the eastern States. Lincoln's personal unpopularity is keenly felt in New York and its vicinity, while in the same district M'Clellan is exceedingly popular. All the social influences are arrayed in favour of the latter, and through the country at large there is a strong disposition to rely on Genral M'Clellan's personal integrity, and trust to him "to save the Union" in his own way. To fight against a new man under the leadership of the outgoing president is always a hard task, for the latter is naturally burdened with faults and shortcomings, the former bedecked with promise. The best presidents, except perhaps Washington, have generally been rather unpopular in the last year of their administration. No wonder that Mr. Lincoln is so, after encountering such a storm as that which is now raging.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—October 19th.

Moyle, Major C. A., 7th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Poona.

[illegible] from Carwar.

Cameron, Surgeon Major W. L., Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, from Khandalla.

DEPARTURES.—October 19th.

Barnard, Barrack Master J., Barrack Department, on duty, to Khandalla.

Fife, Lieutenant Colonel J. G., Royal Engineers, on duty, to Kirkee.

Cameron, Surgeon Major W. L., Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, to Khandalla.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 18th Oct.

Sergeant Jones, 33rd Foot, is transferred to the Unattached List, and confirmed in his appointment as Barrack Sergeant, under the provisions of G. O. C. of 1863.

The services of Sergeant James Stabbs, of the Sappers and Miners, are placed at the disposal of Government for employment in the Public Works Department.

The following promotion in the Ordnance Department is made:—

Sub-Conductor Isaac William Rivett, to be Acting Conductor, from 6th October 1864, vice Morrow promoted.

Consequent on the appointment of Veterinary Surgeon James Collins, 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, as Principal Veterinary Surgeon, Veterinary Surgeon F. F. Constant, is appointed to officiate as Veterinary Surgeon, 6th Dragoons, as a temporary measure, and will proceed to Mhow at his earliest convenience.

Principal Veterinary Surgeon Collins will join Head Quarters at Poona.

Staff Assistant Surgeons John Gray and James Burke, recently arrived from England, are directed to do duty, the former with the General Depot, and the latter at the Colaba Sanitarium, as a temporary measure.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Ships.	Commanders.	From
19	Johnston Castle (s)	Moylan	Surat Oct. 18.
	Victoria (s)	Ahmed	Surat Oct. 18.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Ships.	Commanders.	To
19	Baronet's Family	Richmond	Hoodoods.
	Futel Rahamon	Nacoda	Bussorah.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	VanWullen	Surat.
	Manchester (s)	Shapcott	Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Johnston Castle*, from Surat.—Mr. Jordan and sister.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship *Prince of Wales*, James Athey, bound to Siam and Singapore.

Ship *Anna*, A. Tarabochia, bound to Cochin.

Ship *Lightning*, Husband, bound to Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Ship *William Ritson*, for Rangoon.

Brig *Flor de Mar*, for Demaun.

Steamer *Victoria*, for Surat.

Steamer *Johnston Castle*, for Malabar Coast.

Steamer *Phlox*, for Surat.

Steamer *Governor Higginson*, for Kurrachee.

Ship *Prince Frederick William*, for Calcutta.

FREIGHTS.

Liverpool	Cotton	£2 5s. 0d. to £3 7s. 6d.
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d. Nominal.
London	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. Nominal.
	Seeds	£1 2s. 6d. to £1 5s.

DAILY EXPORTS.

Bombay, Wednesday, 19th October 1864.

London.

Magnolia—100 cases gum arabic, 267 cwt. 1 qr. 21 lbs., Ebram Ramjee; 1 case work boxes, Merwanjee Shapoorjee.

Tiverton—20 chests pearl shells, 44 cwt. 0 qr. 5 lbs., Gowabhoy Somjee.

Liverpool.

Antipodes—150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Khatesy Sewjee.

Contest—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Vulubdass Lilladhur and Co.; 30 bales cotton, 105 cwt., Rottonsy Velljee; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Callianjee Petamber; 150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Jewraz Balloo.

Catherine Rankin—150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Jeatha Jairaz; 350 packages linseed, 525 cwt., Morarjee Pnitusy; 59 bales cotton, 206¼ cwt., B. H. Cama; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., H. Clason and Co.; 44 bales cotton, 154 cwt., Mathoordass Vissunjee and Co.

Elizabeth Kate—68 bales cotton, 238 cwt., Goculdass Terpall; 65 bales cotton, 227½ cwt., Woomersy Velljee and Co.; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., James W. Wright and Co.; 300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt., Dossabhoy Cursetjee and Co.; 135 bales cotton, 472½ cwt., Woomersy Velljee.

Lydia Williams—8 bales cotton, 28 cwt., Khandapa Goolway; 150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Kessowjee Petamber.

Northern Empire—45 bales wool, 135 cwt., Lilladhur Govindjee.

Queen of the Clyde—37 bales cotton, 129½ cwt., Kessowjee Petamber; 110 bales wool, 350 cwt., Callianjee Petamber; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Mooljee Sewjee and Co.; 75 bales cotton, 262½ cwt., Muthoordass Vissunjee; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Mooljee Dhunjee.

South Carolina—14 bales cotton, 49 cwt., Gellabhoy Mootcenam; 57 bales cotton, 199½ cwt., Noormomud Datoobhoy Sons and Co.; 3 bales cotton, 10½ cwt., Rattonsy Khimjee; 3 bales cotton, 10½ cwt., Premchund Caramchund; 53 bales cotton, 185½ cwt., Ludha Sewjee.

Havre.

City of Dublin—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., J. Siegfried and Co.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c. l. signifies "commenced loading."]

For London.

1063 Magnolia, Powell—Dr. Rutjeejee. (c. l. July 18)
1245 Tiverton, Smith—Coupland & Co. (c. l. Oct. 7)

For Liverpool.

519 Antipodes, Macdonald—Nasmyth & Co. (c. l. Sept. 3)
1195 Banner, McCreadie—W. Nicol & Co.
1142 Catherine Rankin, McMillan—B. H. Cama. (c. l. Aug. 30)
1059 Charger, Shaw—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee. (c. l. Oct. 15)
1119 Contest, Amy—Lyon Brothers & Co. (c. l. Sept. 1)
1146 Elizabeth Kate, Atkinson—Merwanjee Nesserwanjee. (c. l. Oct. 1)
849 Forest Queen, Roy—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. April 9)
1156 Gatinean, Cummings—Souza, Pinto & Co. (c. l. Oct. 8)
1236 Lancastrian, Donaldson—Lyon Brothers, & Co. (c. l. Aug. 30)
1175 Lydia Williams, Carr—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Sept. 9)
1017 Negotiator, Oldham—Stevens Brothers & Co.
1309 Northern Empire, Necett—B. & A. Hormasjee. (c. l. Sept. 16)
1150 Queen of the Clyde, Davis—Blackwell & Co. (c. l. Sept. 30)
1533 South Carolina, Shapcott—Coupland & Co. (c. l. Aug. 15)
965 Tiger, Ogg—B. I. S. N. Co.

For Havre.

814 City of Dublin, Scott—Finlay Clark & Co. (c. l. Oct. 11)

For Juddah.

866 Nasree, Nacoda.

For Calcutta.

1329 Benares, Noyes—Heerjee Adut. (Aug. 30)
412 Bhownuggur, Bennett,—H. M. Sedick. (c. l. Oct. 4)
891 Carunjah,—Prince of Wales Shipping Co., Limited.
980 Fiery Cross, Blaney—H. M. Sedick.
624 Fort William, Castles—Canjee Liladur.
477 Good Success, McGregor—Sir J. Jejeebhoy & Sons.
1459 Haddington, Brown—P. & O. Co.
1207 Lightning, Husband—Ewart Latham & Co. (c. l. Oct. 16) (c. l. Oct. 11)
1057 Lord Palmerston, Halcrow—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1263 Madura, Brown—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. Oct. 8)
1243 Mary Stenhouse, Finlay—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Oct. 19)
1521 Morning Star, Taverner—Dossa Kirpall & Co.
347 Prince Frederick William—Ewart Latham & Co. (c. l. Oct. 19)
298 Rodgrool, Bourdellis.

For Cochin.

425 Anna, Tarabochee—Macindoe Rogers & Co. (c. l. Oct. 8)

For Rangoon.

593 Princess Royal, Anderson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
680 William Ritson, Brough—Stoehr Prieger & Co. (c. l. Oct. 19)

For Singapore and Hongkong.

679 Indore (s.) Brown—C. M. S. N. Co.

For Bushire.

[illegible] Futel Rahamon, De Lange.

For Kurrachee and Mauritius.

347 Ra[illegible], Nacoda—Damodhur Eugowjee.

For Siam.

871 Prince of Wales, Winckler—B. Purshotumdass. (c. l. Sept. 21)

Not Fixed.

501 Bombay Merchant, Nacoda.
1408 Birmingham—[illegible] Cama & Co.
632 Faize Allum, Stafford—Candass Narondass.
Governor Higginson (s) Beyts—B. I. S. N. Co.
725 Janet Mitchel, Bulman—Jacuee & Co.
1117 Helen Scott, Cunningham—Coupland & Co.
1224 Hartfell, Houston—Ritchie Steuart & Co.
1632 Jeddo, (s.) Gribble—P. & O. Co.
101 Jorawar (s), Colliver—W. Nicol & Co.
1452 Knight Errant, Foster—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1175 Louisa, Hartnell—Hajee Mahomed Sedick.
1510 Melnerby, Marley—Nasmyth & Co.
1715 Merchant Prince, Treen—Souza, Pinto & Co.
1094 Mystery, Stap—Dady & Sorabjee.
307 Mackie, Nacoda.
517 Ningpo, Miners.
1274 Ottawa, (s.) Blake—P. & O. Co.
990 Owen Glendower, Norris—Ewart Latham & Co.
296 Rory O'Moore, Leach—C. & Maneckjee. (For sale)
1511 Wasp, Story—Rustomjee Cowasjee.
Wasp, (s), Bowden.

COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

There was a slight recovery in the Share Market yesterday; and the shares of some of the new Banks went up from 1 to 3 per cent. closing firm at our quotations. The shares of the Alliance Corporation, which were issued yesterday morning, were largely speculated in at from 40 to 50 per cent. premium. In the morning there were many buyers for Back Bay shares, which consequently advanced to Rs. 23,750 prem. and are firm at that rate.

The following Statistics of the Bullion trade are compiled up to the latest date for which the Custom House Returns are available:—

BULLION MEMORANDUM.

IMPORTS.

For the week ending 8th October 1864.

	Gold Bullion and Coin.		Silver Bullion & Coin.
From New South Wales	1,010,000	......	—
,, China	100,000	......	—
,, Ceylon	1,000,000	......	—
,, Suez	6,000	......	—
,, Guzerat	—	......	54,500
,, M. and Canara	—	......	25,000
,, Concan	—	......	2,500
Total for the week...Gold	2,116,000	Silver...Rs.	82,000
Previously imported in the year 1864	39,515,601	......	97,508,999
Total from 1st Jan. to 8th Oct. 1864	41,631,601	......	97,590,999
Do., 1863	35,226,875	......	61,400,466
Increase...Rs.	6,404,726	... Rs.	36,190,533

EXPORTS.

	Gold Bullion and Coin.		Silver Bullion & Coin.
To Ceylon	—	......	300,000
,, Cutch	4,500	......	29,375
,, Concan	73,562	......	49,042
,, Guzerat	350,537	......	389,971
,, China	—	......	7,500
,, Penang and Singapore	4,500	......	2,200
,, Kurrachee	600	......	31,440
,, Madras	2,500	......	350,000
,, Goa, Damaun, and Diu.	—	......	2,475
,, Calcutta	—	......	2,290,000
,, M. Canara	59,540	......	27,166
,, North Canara	32,363	......	37,763
Total for the week ...Gold Rs.	528,104	Silver.Rs.	3,516,842
Previously exported in the year 1864	9,422,945	......	51,968,899
Total from 1st Jan. to 8th Oct. 1864	9,951,049	......	55,485,731
Do., 1863	8,377,566	......	46,857,496
Increase...Rs.	1,573,483	... Rs.	8,628,235

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1½d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1½d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1¾d.
Calcutta	At sight	101½
Do.	30 days' sight	101¼
Do.	60 Do. do.	97¾
Madras	30 Do. do.	10[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] Do. do.	[illegible]

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half yearly Dividend	Rates.
Banks.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	12 pr. ct.	180 per cent. pm.
Alliance Bank	50	......	53 per cent. pm.
Asiatic Bank Corptn	179	......	175 per cent. pm.
Bank of Bengal	4,000	10	16,200 per sh.
Bank of India	250	5	58 with div.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	216 per cent. pm.
Bombay City Bank	100	......	87 per cent. pm.
Bombay Presidency Bank	100	......	16½ per cent. pm.
Bombay Joint Stock Corporation	100	......	20 per cent. pm.
Bombay Trading & Banking Association (Limited)	125	......	Par.
Broker's Banking Company	100	......	23 per cent. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	85 per cent. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	incldg. n. sh. 120 per cent.
China Bank	25	......	55 pm.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	210 ex. div.
Commercial Bank	500	9 do.	110 ex-div.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	7½ do.	100 per cent. [illegible]
East Indian Bank	25	......	25½ per cent. pm.
East India Trading and Banking Corporation	50	......	8½ per cent. pm.
Eastern Financial Association	50	......	23½ per cent. pm.
Financial Association of India	100	......	60 per cent. pm.
Indian Peninsula London & China Bank	150	......	32 per cent. pm.
London & Bombay Bank	......	......	11 per cent. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	12 do.	127 per cent. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	170 per cent. pm.
Royal Bank of India	200	......	61 ex-div.
Land Companies.			
Bombay Reclamation Co.	5,000		Rs. 23,750 p. share [pm.]
Colaba Land Company	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 63,000 pm.
Elphinstone Land and Press Co. Limited			per whole share.
One whole Share comprising			
1 A Share	5,000	450	Rs. 88,000 per share pm.
1 B Share	6,000	170	
4 C Shares	6,000		
2 Frere Press Co's Shares	1,500	......	
House and Land Investment Company	900	......	Par.
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 25,500 pm.
Press Cos.			
Apollo Press Co	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 25,000 per sh.
Colaba Press Co	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 per sh.
Fort Press Co	5,000	850 do.	Rs. 13,500 per sh.
Hydraulic Press Co	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 1,500 pm.
Bombay Press Company	1,600	......	Rs. 2,300 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Company	1,500	......	Rs. 1,800 pm.
Scinde Press Co. Limited (Kurrachee)	750	......	Rs. 700 pm. nml.
Alexandra Press Company Limited (Madras)	500	......	Par. Nominal.
East India Press Co	450	......	Par.
Victoria Press Co. (Limited) Madras	500	......	25 prem.
Albert Press Co. (Limited) Kurrachee	1,000	......	500 pm. sh. nml.
Deccan Cotton Cleaning Co. (Limited)	650	......	150 pm. sh. nml.
Railway Cos.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	5 pr. ct.	Discount. Rs. 10 per cent.
Do. New £20 shares	159-14-6	5 do.	Rs. 5 discount.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Company	1,000	2½ do.	Par.
Spinning & Weaving Companies.			
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,300 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 125 prem.
Manockjee Petty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	......	Rs. 50 prem.
Oriental Spinning and Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 450 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 300 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	Rs. 2,500 prem.
Cooria Spinning Co.	5,000	7½ per cent.	Rs. 600 [illegible]
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	10 do.	Rs. 350 prem.
Shipping Companies.			
Bombay Shipping Co.	1,200	......	Rs. 4,000 pm.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	26 per cent.	Rs. 600 pm. sh.
Bengal Steam-ship Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 200 prem.
Iron Ship Company (Ld.)	2,500	......	200 dis.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	750	......	Rs. 25 pm.
Prince of Wales Ship Co.	1,500	......	300 dis.
Messrs. Vegas & Co.'s Slip & Dock Company	500	......	100 per cent.
Union Shipping Company Limited	1,000	......	Par.
Western India Ship Co.	1,000	......	300 dis.
Miscellaneous.			
Bombay Contract and Building Company	300	......	30 pm.
Bonded Warehouse	900	......	200 dis.
Treacher & Co. (Limited)	250	12 per cent.	4 per cent. pm. nominal
Goa Coffee Co.	250	......	
Bombay Gas Company	50	......	5 per ct. pm. nml.
East India Cotton Agency	50	......	Par.
Khandeish Pressing Co.	100	......	10 dis.
United Mercantile Trading Co. Ld.	100	......	2 discount.

SOMNARAYEN NARNARAYEN, *Exchange, Stock, and Share Brokers, Fort.*

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	95
Loan 1835-36	
Loan 1842-43	99
Loan 1854-55	
New Five per Cent. Loan	103¼
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	110¼

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-2-5
Bank of England Notes	10-4
Spanish Dollars	216
Carolus	220
Mexican Dollars	216
German Crowns	214
Five-Franc Pieces	225
Bar Silver	106
Gold Leaf	16-7-16

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

Avec de mauvaises dents jamais femme n'étoit belle,
Avec de jolies dents jamais femme ne'toit laide.'
J. J. ROUSSEAU.

MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,

THE WELL KNOWN DENTIST OF LONDON,

HAS the honour to announce to the Nobility, Gentry and Public of Bombay, that he may be consulted upon all Diseases of the Teeth, daily, from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M., at his Office,

No. 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

IMPORTANCE OF THE TEETH.

A perfect set of Teeth is indispensable to Nourishment, Health, Beauty and Voice.

AS TO NOURISHMENT.

Because the Food must be thoroughly masticated to be perfectly distributed throughout the system.

AS TO HEALTH.

Because if the mastication is imperfect, the food oppresses the organs of digestion; and if the teeth are unsound they vitiate the normal secretions of the mouth.

AS TO BEAUTY.

Because imperfect Teeth disfigure the mouth, and also distort the regular outline of the face.

AS TO THE VOICE.

Because the tone and articulation are both damaged by the want of a complete set, and by misplaced or imperfect Teeth.

THE FUNCTIONS OF DENTAL SURGERY ARE:—

Firstly.—To direct the proper growth of the Teeth in youth.

Secondly.—To arrest the progress of decay.

Thirdly.—To reinstate Teeth which have become wanting or imperfect.

EFFICIENCY OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

The inventions of MR. A. GABRIEL have brought the practice of his profession to so high a degree of perfection, that partial or entire sets of Teeth can be promptly and perfectly adjusted, and in such manner as to be removed and replaced at pleasure; to be worn without the least inconvenience; to present the appearance of natural Teeth of great beauty; and to incapable of any noxious effect upon the mouth.

The operations of extracting, stopping, &c., &c., performed with the utmost care and attention.

CHILDREN'S TEETH REGULATED.

Misfits by other Dentists remodelled at a trifling cost.

AT HOME
DAILY FROM 10 A.M. TO 5 P.M.,
AT No. 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

☞ ATTENDANCE AT POONA IN THE SEASON AND BY APPOINTMENT.

MR. GABRIEL will be happy to visit Patients at their own residences without extra charge.

All letters requesting attendance should be addressed as above.

References to Patients.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland. Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Spain, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight above £50 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ...... 2s. 0½d.
" 3 do. ...... 2s. 0½d.
" 2 do. ...... 2s. 0½d.
" 1 do. ...... 2s. 0½d.
On demand ...... 2s. 0d.
On Scotland do. } 1s. 11½d.
On Ireland do.
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight } 1s. 11½d.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 10,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
" " 4

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Bombay, 27th Sept. 1864. W. JACKSON, Agent.

BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated, with Unlimited Liability, under Act No. XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.

CAPITAL—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Head Office, Bombay.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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Auditors.
CHARLES MACDONALD, Esq. | THOMAS MILLER Esq.
Solicitors—Messrs. KELLY & HORE.
London Bankers—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Branches—Calcutta, Hongkong.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

6 months ... at 2s. 0½d.
4 do. ... at 2s. 0½d.
3 do. ... at 2s. 0½d.
2 do. ... at 2s. 0½d.
1 do. ... at 2s. 0½d.
On demand ... at 2s. 0d.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—
On Current Accounts ... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 "
" 6 " ... 5 "
" 12 " ... 7 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody and interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 1st October 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000 WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).

CAPITAL CALLED UP £500,000.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS BOYKETT, Esq., Chairman (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
J.A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay.)
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq. (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. FEARON Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillo Stewart & Co., Calcutta).

General Manager.—Harry John, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman Turquand Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, and Ceylon, and others are in the course of being organized at Hongkong and Shanghai.

PROMOTERS IN BOMBAY.

The Hon. MICHAEL H. SCOTT (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.)
ROBERT HANNAY, Esq., (Messrs. Grey & Co.)
COWASJEE JEHANGHIR, Esq.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Temporary Offices.—No. 2, Rampart Row, (next to the Bank of Bombay.)

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight ... 2s. 1½d.
4 do. do. ... 2s. 0½d.
3 do. do. ... 2s. 0½d.
2 do. do. ... 2s. 0½d.
1 month's do. ... 2s. 0½d.
Demand ... 2s. 0d.
On Ireland and Scotland ... 1s. 11½d.

The Bank will also be prepared shortly to grant Drafts and Letter of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are in the course of being established, also to purchase or collect Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 per cent.
" 6 " ... 5 "
" 12 " ... 7 "

No interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 unless by special arrangement.

Deposits for a longer period than 12 months will be received by the Corporation at a rate which may be arranged, on application to the Agent.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills; otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

By order of the Directors,
Bombay, 2nd Sept. 1864. ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF 250 RUPEES EACH, *with power to increase.*

TEMPORARY OFFICE—RAMPART ROW.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

CHARLES FREWEN KELLY, Esq., *Chairman.*
JOSEPH A. SASSOON, Esq.
HURBUM NURSEY, Esq.
CHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
SEEOJEE VELLJEE, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 20,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.

The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and allow Interest thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding five per cent. per annum. Parties having current accounts can transfer any portion of their credit balance to deposit account.

Notice of changes in the rate of interest will be given by advertisement only.

At the expiration of the 15 days' notice of withdrawal of a deposit, the Interest will cease, unless the Depositor express his wish to continue the deposit subject to further notice.

Unless money shall have been lodged for fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no Interest will be allowed thereon.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 per cent. per ann.
Do. 6 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ¼ per ct.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours ... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
Bombay, 31st August 1864. W. F. WESCHE, Manager.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP, ONE MILLION. RESERVE, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad and Indore.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 4 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 " " 5 "
Do. 12 " " 6 "

For two years and not exceeding five years 7 per cent. per annum Interest payable half-yearly.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 2s. 0½d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 2s. 0½d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 2s. 0½d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 2s. 0½d. do.
Do. on Demand do. 2s. 0d. do.
Scotland and Ireland. do. 1s. 11½d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £50 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts on Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.: Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 15th Aug. 1864. EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*—CAPITAL SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

OFFICES—No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

R. AHLERS, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
ARDASEER CURSETJEE DADY, Esq., (Messrs. Cursetjee Ardaseer Sons & Co.)
R. T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGREE, Esq.
BHOWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.

Solicitors.
Messrs. ACLAND and PRENTI
London Bankers.
THE BANK OF LONDON.
Exchange.

Bills on London 6 months' sight 2s. 1½d. per Rupee
Do. at 4 do. 2s. 0½d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 2s. 0½d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 2s. 0½d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 2s. 0½d. do.
On Demand 2s. 0d. do.

The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on Calcutta and China.

Current Accounts.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 5 "
" 12 " 7 "

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondees and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.

Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ¼ "
On delivering up Securities from safe custody. ... ¼ "

Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application by letter to the Manager.

By order of the Board.
T. R. R. DAVISON, Manager.
Bombay, 26th September 1864.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.) RESERVED FUND, £2,25,000—(Rs. 22,50,000.)

Head Office.........LONDON. | Branch Office.........EDINBURGH.

BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONGKONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight ...... 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ...... 2s. 0½d. do.
" 3 do. ...... 2s. 0½d. do.
" 2 do. ...... 2s. 0½d. do.
" 1 do. ...... 2s. 0½d. do.
On Demand ...... 2s. do.
Circular Notes ...... 1s. 11½d. do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, forward direct to the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra United Service Bank (Limited,) Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

Hours of business from 10 to 3
Saturdays ....10 to 1

Bombay, 3rd September 1864. E. A. FLINDERS, Manager

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Paid-up Capital—£8,00,000.
Reserve Fund, £1,05,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS, 1863-4.

THOMAS ALEXANDER MITCHELL, Esq., M.P. CHAIRMAN.
JOHN ALLAN, Esq. | JOHN JONES, Esq.
PETER BELL, Esq. | DONALD McLACHLAN, Esq.
JAMES FRASER, Esq. | W. S. LINDSAY, Esq., M.P.
JOHN GLADSTONE, Esq. | WM. MACNAUGHTAN, Esq.
ALEXANDER MILLER, Esq.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
4 do. ... at 2s. 0½d.
3 do. ... at 2s. 0½d.
2 do. ... at 2s. 0½d.
1 do. ... at 1s. 11½d.
On Demand (Head Office) ... at 1s. 11½d.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interests or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Bombay 14th October 1864. J. L. BRODIE, Agent

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN (LIMITED.)

ધી બેંક આફ હીંદુસ્થાન ચાઈના જેપાંણ
(લીમીટેડ.)

دی بینک آف ہندوستان چینا آنڈ جاپان
(لیمیٹڈ)

CAPITAL TWO MILLION STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq., *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Committee in Bombay.

D. SASSOON, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honorable PREMABHOY HEMABHOY.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUBIB, Esq.

Bankers.

LONDON ....The Bank of England.
Do. ....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL.........Do. do.
MANCHESTER ....Do. do.
SCOTLAND ....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND ....The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—

Six months' sight... ... ...2s. 1d. per Rupee.
Four " ... 2s. 0½d. do.
Three " ... 2s. 0½d. do.
One " ... 2s. 0d. do.
On demand on Bank of England. 1s. 11½d. do.
On Scotland and Ireland......
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe } 1s. 11½d. do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable on *demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong Shanghai or Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent. per annum.
Do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
Do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed
"*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

Bombay, 11th Oct 1864. JOHN H. RYLAND, Manager.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED.)

ધી ઈંડીઅન પેનીનસુલા લંડન એંડ ચાઈના બેંક
(લીમીટેડ.)

धि इंडीयेन पेनिनसुला लंडन ऐंड चाइना ब्यांक
(लीमीटेड.)

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—FIFTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 25,000 SHARES OF 200 RUPEES EACH.

With power to increase to Two Crores of Rupees (Two Millions Sterling.)

PAID UP CAPITAL 12,50,000 RUPEES.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

H. J. MARSDEN, Esq., Chief Manager (Temporarily absent in Europe.)

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ARDASEER HORMUSJEE, Esq., Chairman and Consulting Director, (Messrs. B. and A. Hormusjee.)
JOHN L. SCOTT, Esq., (Messrs. Finlay, Clark and Co.)
DHUNJEEBHOY FRAMJEE, Esq., (Messrs. Framjee, Sands and Co.)
H. J. MARSDEN, Esq., *ex-officio.*

London Bankers.—The Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

Arrangements are being made to grant Drafts on London, Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai, where Branches of the Bank will in due course be established.

DEPOSITS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

2 months certain ... 3 per cent.
3 " ... 4 "
6 " ... 5 "
12 " ... 7 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank receives Government Securities and shares for safe custody on account of Constituents free of Charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ¼ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ¼ per cent.

Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Temporary Offices.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
D. A. TRAILL CHRISTIE, Officiating Manager.
Temporary Office, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 22nd August 1864.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs. 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000). *Head Office.*—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO., OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:
On London 6 months' sight..........2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
3 do do.......... 2s. 0½d. "
Sight.................. 2s. "
On France 6 months' sight...frs. 2-61 cts. "
3 do do.........2-55 "
Sight..............2-48 "

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto do
12 ditto do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all emittances should be made payable.

Bombay 15th Oct. 1864. OTTO M[illegible]

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ANDREW GRANT, Esq., *Chairman.* | BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
J. E. GRIMM, Esq. | KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.

Auditors.
ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | JAMES BEVIS, Esq.

London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. 2s. 0½d. "
" 3 do. 2s. 0½d. "
" 2 do. 2s. 0d. "
" 1 do. 1s. 11½d. "
" On demand do. 1s. 11½d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 20th July 1864. J. GORDON, Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.—ESTABLISHED IN 1845.—*Registered under Act XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.*

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, payable on demand of not less than Rs 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000.

On Fixed Deposits for 3 months certain 4 ... do.
" do. 6 do. 5 do.
" do. 12 do. 6 do.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank on demand and at from one to six months' sight.

The current rates on London are:—
6 months' sight ... at 2s. 1d. per rupee.
4 ... 2s. 0½d. "
3 ... 2s. 0½d. "
2 ... 2s. 0½d. "
1 ... 2s. 0½d. "
On Demand ... 2s.

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £5, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

REMITTANCE.

Hoondies, or remittances in any other form, from up-country stations, will be received in payment of the Bank's bills on London, and, when so requested, the Bank will transmit the 1st of Exchange direct on being furnished with the proper address of the party to whom the remittance is to be sent; if to a lady, her Christian name should be given in full.

All Drafts or Hoondies to be made payable to the Commercial Bank of India, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Shares in Banks, one quarter per cent., and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and postages.

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper, Bank, Railway and Joint Stock Shares free of charge, and draws Interest or Dividends on the same, as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Bank, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of... ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody ... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

Bombay 11th Oct. 1864. ROBT. ANGUS, Chief Manager.

THE EAST INDIA TRADING AND BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated with Limited Liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—RUPEES 20,00,000 IN 10,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 200 EACH, *with power to increase.*

The business of the Company, which hitherto comprised both Trading and Banking, is now restricted to Banking only, but the designation of the Company remains unaltered owing to legal difficulties.

The following are the terms of business:—

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest will be allowed at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal at 5 per cent. per annum.
6 " " 7 "
12 " " 9 "

DISCOUNTS AND LOANS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondees and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Shares, Goods, &c.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Bank Stocks, and other Securities, and receives the same for safe custody on the realization of interest or dividends on the following terms:—

On purchase or sale ¼ per cent
On drawing interest or dividends ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ¼ per cent.

Any further information that may be required as to terms of business, &c., may be obtained at the Bank by application personally or by letter to the undersigned.

Hours of business ....10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays..........................10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

C. BHASKER, Manager
Bombay, 2, Tamarind Lane, 1st September 1864.

DELHI BANK CORPORATION (LIMITED.)—ESTABLISHED 1844—INCORPORATED 1860.

PAID UP CAPITAL ....Rs. 25,00,000.
RESERVE FUND .... 1,70,000.

Head Office ... ...DELHI.
Manager ... ...J. C. PARRY, Esq.
Secretary... ... ...H. P. HEALY, Esq.

BRANCHES.

Bombay ... ...Agent W. B. THOMPSON, Esq.
Calcutta ... ... D. LANCASTER, Esq.
Allahabad ... ... H. R. McLEAVY, Esq. (Offg.)
Mussoorie ... ... J. HEALY, Esq.
Lucknow ... ... C. H. RUSHTON, Esq.
Jubbulpore ... ... E. S. STAMP, Esq., (Offg.)
London ... ... THE UNION BANK.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight ... ...at 2s. 1½d. per rupee.
4 do. ... ...at 2s. 0½d. "
3 do. ... ...at 2s. 0½d. "
2 do. ... ...at 2s. 0½d. "
1 do. ... ...at 2s. 0½d. "
On demand ... ...at 2s. 0½d. "
On Scotland and Ireland at 2s. 0d.

Bills are purchased and sold on England, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Agra, Lahore and *on every large Town in India.*

Government Securities bought and sold.

Loans granted and Promissory Notes, of short date, discounted.

Bills for and under £10 can only be granted at sight.

Bills for less than £50 are not drawn at four or six months' sight.

The Corporation draws also on Melbourne and Sydney in Australia.

The Corporation and all its Branches will always be happy to transmit, free of charge, the first of Exchange direct to England on being furnished with the correct address of the party to whom the remittance is to be forwarded.

Drafts on Calcutta, Madras, Lahore, and all the principal stations in the Upper and Lower Provinces, granted at the Exchange of the day.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES PURCHASED AND SOLD.

The Delhi Bank Corporation undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper and Certificates of shares in Joint Stock Companies, and will draw the interest or dividends thereon, as declared half-yearly, when authorized so to do, and remit the same by its own bills without any charge. On surrender of such Paper or Scrip a commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000 at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST DEPOSIT RULES.
AT THE HEAD OFFICE AND BRANCHES.
Open to all Classes.

At 6 per cent. requiring twelve months' notice of withdrawal.
At 5 ditto nine ditto.
At 4 per cent. ditto six months' ditto.
At 3 per cent. ditto three months' ditto.

Deposits may generally be availed of, without notice, by the Bank's Bills on London.

Interest is credited to Deposit Accounts half-yearly.

The Corporation reserves to itself the right of giving one month's notice of paying off any of the above Deposits, or of modifying their terms.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS

Are granted on approved personal and other Security on the usual terms. For further particulars apply to the Manager or Agents.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi Bank Corporation, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business 10 to 4. Saturdays 10 to 2.

W. B. THOMPSON, Agent.
Delhi Bank Corporation, Bombay, 18th October 1864.

N. B.—The Bombay branch will commence operations at the temporary offices, No. 26, Apollo Street, Fort, on or about the 25th current.

W. B. THOMPSON,
Agent Delhi Bank Corporation, Bombay

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms:—

700 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
600 " " Madapollams.
800 " " Longcloth.
500 " " T Cloths.
An invoice of 3 cases Pictures in Maple and Gilt Frames.
An invoice of China Matting.
2 Cases Meat Safes.

SALE OF DHOLERA COTTON.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order and in the godown, No. 2, of Messrs. Khetsey Sewjee & Co. at Clare Bunder, on account and at the risk of Messrs. H. Classon & Co., the first purchasers:—

35 Candies Dholera Cotton.

Bombay, 20th October 1864. CRAWFORD & Co.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO., No. 10, Forbes Street.

A CLEARANCE SALE OF THE VALUABLE SUNDRY FANCY GOODS, ON THE PREMISES, No. 8, HORNBY ROW, FORT.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 12 o'clock, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., in pursuance of instructions from J. T. GOOD, Esq., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, No. 8, Hornby Row, Fort, Dinner, Breakfast and Toilet Sets, Garden Seeds, Stationery, Horse Shoes, &c., &c.

No Catalogues, and the property is now on view.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

25 Bales of Grey Damaged Shirting.
239 Pieces of White Damaged Doria.
Few Tins, 1 Gallon each, Noble and Hore's Copal Varnish, 30 Pair Plated Mounted Carriage Lamps of sizes.

Also by order of Sorabjee Dinnajeebhoy, and on account of underwriter, by Ship *Leonida*:—

L P W / B ◆ 9 Damaged Looking Glasses of sizes.

AN AUCTION SALE OF A PORTION OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS AND PORCELAIN WARE, &c., IN BAKE-HOUSE LANE, FORT.

On TUESDAY the 25th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction at his premises, Bake-house Lane, Fort, a portion of the valuable Household Furniture &c. of T. F. Howard, Esq., the same comprises cut Glassware, Rich Buff and Gold Tea set, a Handsome Blue Enamelled Dessert Set, plated oblong Curry Dishes, Soup Tureen, Cruet Frames, Toast Rack, Bottle Stands, Fish Knife and Fork, Silver Spoons and Forks, Silver Tea Pot and Mugs, Cutlery, &c.; and the Furniture all carved Blackwood, such as Circular and Dining Tables, Side Board, Screen, Arm and Easy Chairs, Tea Caddy, Conversation and Tete-a-Tete Couches, Pier Tables, Chiffoniers, Teapoys, Hanging and Table Argand Lamps, a very elegantly carved 4 post Bedstead with Mattrasses, complete, Engravings in maple frames, a Mahogany Sewing Machine, Sofas, Tables, Dressing and Wash-hand Tables, Toilet Glasses, Hat Stand, Table Ornaments and Vases, Rocking Horse, a Child's Perambulator &c.

No Catalogues and the property will be on view 3 days previous to the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
Just Landed.

A few sets of new plated mounted Carriage and Buggy Harness.
Two Cases of Fresh Quinine 1 oz. Bottles.
Boxes of Carriage and Table Candles.
1 Silver Hunting Watch by "J. Cragg" in Morocco Case
Do. Open faced do.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 20th October 1864.

BENNETT & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY next, the 22nd instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Colored Piece Goods, Twists, &c., &c.

An extensive Invoice of Table Lamps of various descriptions.
Suites of Gentlemen's Clothing, &c., &c.
1 case containing 20 Collins and Poultney's superior Revolvers, made in every respect equal to Deane, Adams and Deane's.
Rimmel's plated Perfume Vaporizers of sizes, Compound Perfumes and Perfumed Water for do., Tins of Perfume and Lavender Water; Leather Writing Desks, Portfolios and Despatch Boxes of sizes.
55 Silver Neck and Albert Chains.
100 doz. Gold Watch Hands.
45 Silver Watches.
6 Gold do.
1 case Portmonaies, Purses, Bags, &c.

AT 1 P. M.

Two Grey Horses, age about 4 years, full height, just imported from the Gulf.
An English-built four-seated open Carriage, with Lamps, Cushions, and Pole.
A Secondhand Brougham, with Lamps, Shaft, and Pole.
(If not previously disposed of by private contract.)
An English-built four-seated Phaeton, very light and in good order, only 2 years in the country; can be seen on 2 hours' notice.
And any other carriages and horses offering.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HORSES, &c., AT MALABAR HILL.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 20th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at his residence, at Malabar Hill, the valuable Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelain Ware, Carriages, Horses, &c., of W. Thom, Esq., the same comprising Sets of Straw Stem Glass Ware, a richly cut Glass Dessert Service, [illegible] Dish, Vineleaf Pattern Quart, Pint, and Claret Decanters, [illegible] Water Jug, a handsome Red and Gilt large Dinner Set, a Pink and Gilt Breakfast do, a Handsome Real China and Gilt Dessert Service for 18, a Blue and Gilt Tea Set, a Set of best Treble Plated Dish Covers, Hotwater, Curry, Vegetable Dishes, Teapot, Waiters, Table Candlesticks, a set of Dessert Knives and Forks, Carved Blackwood Furniture such as a Set of substantial Blackwood Dining Table in 4 pieces, Camp, Dining, Drawing-room, Circular, and Sofa Tables, Easy, Prediou, Dining and Drawing-room Chairs, large Chiffonier, Half-backed and Cleopatra Couches, a Davenport Sideboard, Screens, Round and Oblong Teapoys, Bookshelves Four Post Bedstead, Wardrobes, Gown and Clothes Presses, Chest of Drawers, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet Glasses, a first-rate Walnutwood Harmonium by "Alexander," a handsome China and Gilt 14 day Clock by "La Roy" of Paris under Glass dome, a Plated 3 Light Hanging Argand Lamp with Albert Drops, Bronze Hanging and Table Argand Lamps, Cutlery, Copper Cooking Utensils, Dispensary Articles, Books, Plants, &c., &c.

AT 1 P. M. (if not previously disposed of).

A Grey Brougham Horse.
Sets of Plated and Brass Mounted Single Harness.
A Water Cart.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SHIGRAM, HORSE, &c., AT "CHOWPATTY HOUSE" CHOWPATTY.

On MONDAY next, the 24th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at his residence at "Chowpatty House," Chowpatty, the valuable Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, Carriages, Horse, &c., of P. Adams, Esq., the same comprising, Rich Cut-glass Ware, Quart and Pint Decanters, neat Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast and Tea Services, Plated Cruet Stand, Salvers, Spoons, and Forks, Candlesticks, Cutlery, richly carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Circular, Pier, Dining, Sofa, and other Tables, Conversation Couches, Chairs, Teapoys, Chiffonier, Dumb Waiter, Sideboard, large folding Screens, four post Bedstead, Gown and Clothes Presses, Wardrobes, Chests of Drawers, Children's Cots and Cradles, a rich drawing room Velvet pile Carpet, Hanging Argand Lamp, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense articles, &c.

AT 1 P. M.

An Elegant and light four-seated Phaeton, nearly new, by McNaughten and Smith of Worcester, with Shaft and Pole, for one or two horses.

A good and serviceable Palanqueen Shigram, with a strong powerful Grey Horse and Harness, complete.

N. B.—The blasting operations of the Bombay Reclamation Company will be suspended during the whole of the day of sale. While the property is on view they will be carried on only between 12 and 1 o'clock on each day.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

By order of the Official Assignee, *In re* Khuttree Khumeesa Abdoola, an insolvent.

On MONDAY next, the 24th instant, at 4 P.M., on the Premises, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, by order of the Official Assignee, in re Khuttree Khumeesa Abdoola, an Insolvent, all that right, title and interest in and to a piece or parcel of Land or Foras Freehold new salt Batty Ground, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at Foras or Gowan Road, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 675 and 678, containing by admeasurement 2,042 square yards, more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Batty Ground of Bomonjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., on or towards the West by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, on or towards the North by the Batty Ground of Nillajee Shimajee, and on or towards the South by the Batty Ground of Pandoo Dhurmajee.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
Just landed ex "Lord Palmerston."

2 new English-built Malvern Dog Carts, by Macnaughten and Smith, with Wicker-worked Pannels, handsome Plated Lamps, Cushions, and Wheel-key.
A few Gentlemen's Riding Saddles by do. with Furniture and Bridles complete.
Two Side Saddles by do. with do. do.
One Racing do. by do. with do. do.
A few pairs of Lancewood Shafts for Buggies and Dog Carts.
A fresh Batch of superior Plated Mounted single and double Harness.
A few Copying Presses with Book, Brush, Oil Sheets, &c.
Two sets of Diving Apparatus complete, in first-rate order, by C. B. Heinke & Co., Great Portland St., London.

FOR SALE—A first-rate House (nearly completed) situated at Poona and overlooking Parbuttee Hill, with a complete corrugated roof as ordered out direct from England. For particulars apply to the undersigned.

MATHERAN.

Two first-rate Furnished Houses for sale at Matheran.
ALSO, at Mahleshwur Hills, several Bungalows both for sale and to let.

For particulars apply to BENNETT & Co.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 20th October 1864.

THE EAST INDIA BANK.—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT No. XIX. OF 1857 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

Capital—Sixty-two and a half Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of Rs. 250 each, with power to increase.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ALLADINBHOY HASSIBHOY, Esq., *Chairman.*
DHURUMSEY POONJABHOY, Esq.
CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE BOTTLEBHOY, Esq.
LESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.
PESTONJEE CURSETJEE SHROFF, Esq.
MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE, Esq.
(Messrs. M. and M. Cursetjee Cama & Co.)
CASSUMBHOY DHURUMSEY, Esq.
RAHIMBHOY ALLADINBHOY, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 " 4 do. do.
Do. 6 " 5 do. do.
Do. 12 " 7 do. do.

ADVANCES.

The Bank discounts approved Local Bills and grants Loans on Government Securities, Bank Stock, Bullion, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information regarding terms of business, may be ascertained at the Office by application personally, or by letter to the Manager.

W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are now prepared to grant INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE on pucka built Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay, on most advantageous terms. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents to Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

THE ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).

Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Dakin, Esq., and Alderman, London, Chairman.
John Alers Hankey, Jun, Esq., London, Deputy Chairman.

LONDON.

William Bevan, Esq. | W. Lyall, Esq.
John Elin, Esq. | John Ogle, Esq.
George Garraway, Esq. | Rowand Ronald, Esq.
John Gillespie, Esq. | E. G. Tinker, Esq.
R. Stuart Lane, Esq. | Peter G. Vander Byl, Esq
E. Lucas, Esq.

LIVERPOOL—Henry Woodfall, Esq.

GLASGOW.

A. A. Ferguson, Esq. | Wm. Malcolm, Esq.
William Hamilton, jun., Esq. | James Motton, Esq.
John P. Kidston, Esq. | Andrew A. Ranken, Esq.

UNDERWRITERS.

London—Arthur James Dumas, Esq.
Glasgow—William Birrill, Esq. (Messrs. Wm. Euing and Co.)

The undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company in Bombay, are prepared to accept Homeward risks on current terms.

MACINDOE ROGERS & Co

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—*Established in London and Calcutta* 1834.—Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament 6, William IV., Cap. 64.

INVESTED CAPITAL 77,00,000, OF RUPEES, OF WHICH FIFTY-NINE LAKHS ARE INVESTED IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

London Office—No. 1, King William Street.

INDIAN BRANCH.
CALCUTTA.
DIRECTORS.

Charles Swinton Hogg, Esq. | A. Walker, Esq.
| Hon'ble John Nutt Bullen.
Hon'ble Claud H. Brown. | Cecil Stephenson, Esq.

PHYSICIAN.
J. P. Brougham, Esq., M. D.
AGENTS AND SECRETARIES.
Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
6, Church Lane.

MADRAS AGENTS. Messrs. Bainbridge, Byard, Gair & Co. | BOMBAY AGENTS. Messrs. Leckie & Co.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.

George Taylor, Esq. | F. F. Lidderdale, Esq.
John Somerville, Esq. | H. Cleveland, Esq.
R. Willis, Esq.

Medical Referee—Dr. J. W. Reynalds.

The marked success which has for nearly thirty years attended the operations of this Society, justifies the Directors in calling the attention of the Public to the *following advantages* held out to all classes desirous of effecting Assurances on Lives.

1st. The Insured in the Society have a most satisfactory guarantee for the settlement of claims in the *large Capital of the Institution*, not merely subscribed, but actually invested, amounting to Seventy-Seven Lakhs of Rupees, of which more than one-half is held by the Indian Branch, and immediately available, being an amount greatly in excess of the Capital of any similar Society in India.

2nd. Avoiding hazardous competition, the Directors of the Universal have adopted Tables of Premium constructed with the utmost care. The rates for India were originally prepared from the most comprehensive data, exclusively obtained by this Society from the records of the India House, and these rates have recently been carefully investigated by two of the most eminent actuaries in London (viz., Messrs. Peter Hardy and Charles Jellicoe), and the result, after a laborious enquiry, has established the fact, that the present Indian rates are as moderate, with reference to the risk incurred, as is consistent with perfect security to the Assured, and to a Society which returns to them three-fourths of its profits.

3rd. Assurances may be effected for whole Life either on a scale entitling the Assured to participate in the profits of the Society, or at a lower rate of premium, without such participation. Also for short periods from one to seven years, on very moderate terms.

4th. The profits are ascertained *each year*, and declared on the second Wednesday in May, when all those insured on the profit scale, *who have paid six Annual Premiums on their Policies*, are entitled to participate therein.

5th. One-fifth of the ascertained profits of the five preceding years is divided between the policy-holders and Shareholders—three-fourths or *seventy-five* per cent. to the former, and one-fourth to the latter. The remaining four-fifths are set apart to enter into the average of the succeeding years, and thus to provide against unforeseen contingencies.

6th. The Assured have the option of appropriating their profits to the immediate reduction of their Premiums, or as a bonus to be added to the sum assured.

7th. The practice of an *annual* division of profits without partnership liability, "distributes the profits with more regularity and justice than any other." This beneficial system is in many respects preferable to triennial, or other modes of division, and the Directors feel satisfied that it only requires to be better known to secure a very large share of public patronage.

8th. The first division of profits took place in 1840: the annual reduction of premium has averaged 44 per cent; *a reduction of 47½ per cent.* was declared at the last Annual General Meeting on all Policies entitled to participate dated prior to the 9th May 1856.

9th. It is most important that all intending Assurers should consider well not only the rate of Premium primarily charged, but also the percentage of profits actually granted (*annually* by this Office) in reduction of such Premium.

10th. On return of an Insurer to Europe, either *for a temporary or permanent residence and without reference to the state of health*, [illegible] *given at the London Office, the Premium is reduced to the English rate, corresponding with the age when the Assurance was originally effected*, and in the case of participating Policies the profits are allowed on the *English rate of Premium*, whereby Indian Assurers can continue their Policies in England on *most favorable terms*. When parties assured at the Indian rates return to England, they are required to give notice in writing of their arrival, to the Office in London; and in no case will their Premiums be reduced to the English rates until they next fall due, after the receipt of such written notice.

11th. Military Officers holding Civil appointments are allowed to subscribe at the Civil rate of Premium, *on notice being given to the Agents of the Society.*

12th. Premiums are payable either annually, half-yearly or quarterly, and on certain conditions *monthly*. *A grace of 28 days is allowed for such payments, and claims are paid, should death occur during such days of grace.* Policies can be *revived* within three months after the Premium has become due on proof of health and payment of fine, and within six months at the discretion of the Board.

13th. Policies for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of five years, will be purchased by the Society, or loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

14th. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a fee of *Sixteen Rupees* on proposal for Assurances *not under Co.'s Rs.* 2,500; but for any less sum the fee to be settled by the applicant.

15th. At the period of the last Annual Valuation, the Assets of the Society were ascertained to be upwards of £770,000. The amount of Policies in force about £2,200,000, and the Annual Income upwards of £120,000.

Tables of Rates, Forms and Instructions for effecting Assurances, can be obtained on application to the Agents and Secretaries in Calcutta, or to Mr. A. W. Spence, Allahabad; Messrs. J. Stowell and Co., Agra; Messrs. Peake, Allen & Co., Simla, Lahore and Umballa; Mr. G. Ludlam, Meerut; Mr. W. H. Marshall, Delhi.

GORDON, STEUART & Co., Agents and Secretaries.
LECKIE & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.

Established in 1834.
INVESTED CAPITAL, £792,150,
Of which there is held by the Indian Branch £442,940.

DIRECTORS:

C. S. Hogg, Esq., Administrator Genl. of Bengal.
Hon'ble Claud H. Brown, Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co.
A. Walker, Esq., Messrs. Gisborne & Co.
Hon'ble J. N. Bullen, Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.
Cecil Stephenson, Esq., Deputy Agent East Indian Railway Company.

MEDICAL ADVISER.
J. P. Brougham, Esq., M. D.
SOLICITORS:
Messrs. Sandes, Stack & Co.
AGENTS AND SECRETARIES:
Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
6, Church Lane.

MADRAS AGENTS. Messrs. Bainbridge, Byard, Gair & Co. | BOMBAY AGENTS. Messrs. Leckie & Co.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.

GEORGE TAYLOR, Esq. | F. F. LIDDERDALE, Esq.
JOHN SOMERVILLE, Esq. | H. CLEVELAND, Esq.
R. WILLIS, Esq.

Medical Referee—Dr. J. W. REYNALDS.

After the operation of nearly 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other Offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1862 was 7,842 for	£6,848,181	5	0
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was ...	£1,250,834	7	0
The assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December, 1862, were ...	£792,153	8	11
Of which there was held by the Indian Branch ...	£442,940	5	10

At the declaration of profits on the 13th May, 1863, a reduction of 47½ per Cent. on the Premiums entitled to participation was declared,—

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000, would be at the Civil rate, ...	Rs.	480	0	0
Deduct 47½ per Cent. for Profit ..	"	228	0	0
	Rs.	252	0	0
At the reduced English rate ...	Rs.	246	0	8
Deduct 47½ per Cent. for Profit ...	"	116	13	11
	Rs.	129	2	9

The Rates for short Terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a Honorarium of Rs. 16 on proposals for Assurances above Rs. 2,500, whether accepted or not; but on all sums under that figure, the Applicant has to pay the Fee for the Medical Report.

Tables of Rates, Forms &c., may be had on application to the Local Director at Allahabad; Messrs. J. Stowell and Co., Agra; Messrs. Peake, Allen & Co., Simla, Lahore and Umballa; Mr. G. Ludlam, Meerut; Mr. W. H. Marshall, Delhi, or to

GORDON, STEUART & Co., Agents and Secretaries.
LECKIE & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET.—Several Godowns at the Victoria Bunder. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

TO LET.—TWO LARGE GODOWNS in Lower Colaba, lately occupied by JEWRAZ BALLOO. Apply to SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

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Bombay, 3rd Sept. 1864.

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Rampart Row and Forbes Street, Bombay, Sept., 1864.

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